

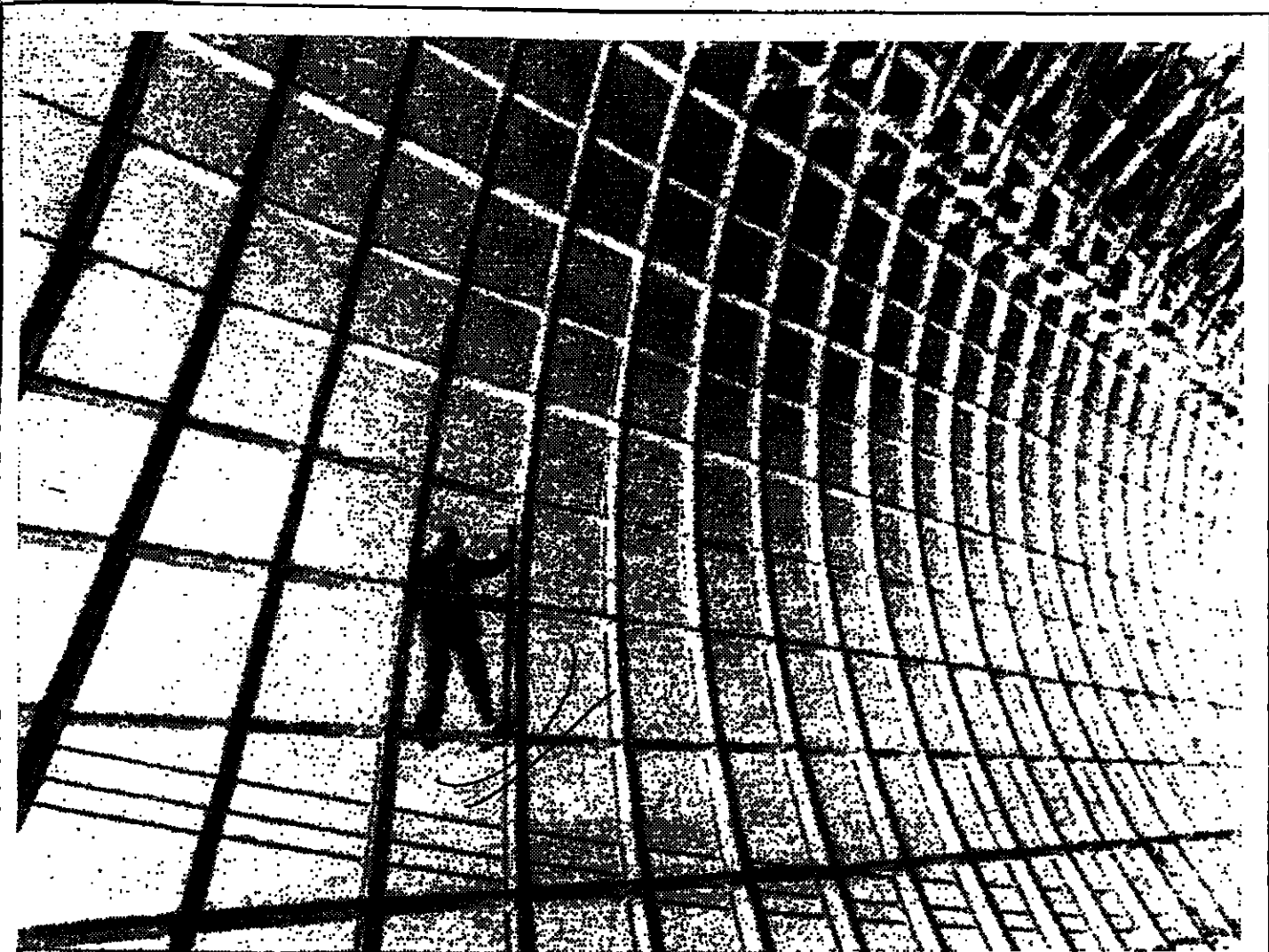
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SYMPHONY IN STEEL—Construction worker Robert Rawlings of Radcliff, Ky., provides the counterpoint in this composition in steel that is part of a building that is just beginning to rise on the skyline of Louisville, Ky.

To Halt Slide of Dollar

Federal Reserve Raises Discount Rate

By Art Fine

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (WP).—The Federal Reserve Board, apparently alarmed by the further slide of the dollar, has acted to stem the decline by forcing domestic interest rates to rise.

The board Friday increased its discount rate—the interest it charges on loans to member banks—to 6 1/2 per cent, from the 6 per cent level that has prevailed since October.

The move, decided by the board in a 4-to-3 vote, was made with only token advance consultations with the Carter administration, some of whose top policymakers were surprised by the action.

White House officials expressed mixed reactions. Although the administration wants to arrest the decline of the dollar, it also fears that higher interest rates could choke off a U.S. economic recovery.

The Federal Reserve's action was regarded as extraordinary. The central bank has raised interest rates for international reasons only four times in the last 15 years—all in response to

major balance-of-payments problems.

The rationale behind the move is to make the United States a more attractive market for investment in comparison to Europe and Japan, thus attracting more investment from abroad and stemming the outflow of U.S. investment funds.

Officials hope that, if the investment situation is turned around, the U.S. balance-of-

payments position will improve and the value of the dollar in the foreign-exchange markets will increase.

A problem, however, is that the move also will tend to raise interest rates for domestic borrowers and add to U.S. inflation. Carter administration officials have cautioned that, if interest rates rise too sharply, it could hurt the recovery.

The action was the third major

step in three weeks by the United States to cut the dollar's decline.

President Carter issued a statement of concern about the currency situation last month. And last Wednesday, the United States announced it was ready to begin intervening in the markets to prop up the dollar.

Friday, before the late-evening announcement of the Federal Reserve action, the dollar declined further on the major foreign-exchange markets, although more modestly than on previous days.

In a statement announcing its action, the board described the currency market turmoil in unusually strong language, saying the recent disorder in the markets "constitutes a threat to orderly expansion of the domestic and international economy."

The board also expressed "hope that the need for the increase will prove temporary." The governors added that "the condition

of the domestic economy is sound, and that credit supplies to sustain economic expansion will remain ample."

● Burns is seen resigning from Federal Reserve Board, Page 3.

of the domestic economy is sound, and that credit supplies to sustain economic expansion will remain ample."

It was not fully clear how well the Federal Reserve coordinated its action with the Carter administration. Michael Blumenthal, the secretary of the Treasury, issued a statement saying that he was "consulted" about the decision and that "we understand the rationale for the move."

However, other top officials were taken by surprise. It was reported yesterday that Mr. Blumenthal was not informed until after the Federal Reserve vote.

The decision to raise the discount rate was backed by the Federal Reserve chairman, Arthur Burns, and three other governors. International authorities said after the announcement that raising the discount rate is a "standard" step for a central bank to take when its currency is declining. The action was regarded as partly symbolic, but analysts emphasized that the United States "needed to demonstrate a tough stance" to halt the dollar's slide.

FTC Report Criticizes U.S. Steel Import Plan

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (NYT).—A Federal Trade Commission staff report has attacked the Carter administration's reference price plan to check steel imports, calling it a "pernicious" form of trade restriction that will cost U.S. consumers more than \$1 billion a year.

The strictures were incorporated

ed in a huge study of the U.S. and international steel industry by the FTC's Bureau of Economics. A draft of the unpublished report obtained by The New York Times, contains the harshest criticism yet made by any institution, foreign or domestic, of the hastily devised steel aid program announced by the administration last month.

Although steel-importing groups have complained of potential losses of markets here, neither Japan nor the European Economic Community, the major supply points, has raised objections. The EEC in fact, has just installed a similar system.

"Steel-Export Cartel" A central conclusion of the watchdog agency, whose main job is to preserve the elements of free competition in U.S. society, is that a minimum price for steel imports in effect compels foreign steel producers to act as if they were a "steel-export cartel."

The report said: "Reference prices establish cartel-like prices above those which the market would have permitted. As with any cartel, its participants will have an incentive to cheat. In this case, participants are steel exporters and cheating means selling below the reference price. One would expect that a variety of quasi-legal kickback devices (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Officials Call Emergency Meetings

2 Political Killings in Rome Set Off a Wave of Violence

ROME, Jan. 8 (AP).—Rome was swept today by reprisals and other violence after a political assassination squad's slaying of two young rightists and the critical wounding of a third, who was shot by police during a protest over the two murders by terrorists.

In the new year's first round of political violence, the reprisal attacks included the ransacking of a Communist party office, the burning of cars, the breaking of store windows and center-city attacks in which roving bands of rightist youths injured several persons.

Doctors at San Giovanni Hospital said that they had given up hope for the survival of Stefano Recchini, 19, who they said showed no brain activity and was being kept alive only by artificial means after being shot in the head.

Mr. Recchini was wounded in clashes last night between rightists and police following the assassination of two members of the neo-Fascist Italian Social

'77 Performance Of U.S. Stocks

Complete summaries of trading on the New York and American Stock Exchanges in 1977 are given in tables on Pages 10, 11 and 12. A recap of mutual fund trading in 1977 appears on Page 13. The financial report also includes the regular weekly recaps of the previous week's trading.

Sadat Says Total Evacuation Of Sinai Is Agreed by Israel

But Begin's Cabinet Votes To Build Up Some Camps

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, Jan. 8 (NYT).—Minded of the sensitivity of the Israeli-Egyptian ministerial negotiations scheduled to start this week, the Cabinet rejected today plans for establishing new settlements on Israeli-occupied lands in Egypt's Sinai Desert.

The Cabinet secretary, Aryeh Navor, said that the Cabinet did vote to extend agricultural lands and encourage additional settlers in existing Israeli communities in the northern Sinai, an area called the Rafah Salient, and in the vicinity of Sharm el Sheikh, at the peninsula's southern tip on the Red Sea.

In addition, it was learned that 30 members of the ultra-nationalistic Gush Emunim (Faith Bloc) moved today into Israeli-occupied Arab lands near ancient Shihon on the West Bank of the Jordan River to form the nucleus of a controversial new Israeli settlement that was approved earlier by the Cabinet but which had been delayed.

Mr. Navor said that the decision to foster the development of existing Sinai settlements was consistent with ideas expounded by Prime Minister Menachem Begin to President Anwar Sadat of Egypt when the two leaders met in Ismailia on Christmas Day.

Since that meeting, Mr. Sadat has told interviewers several times that he would not countenance the presence of any Israelis on Egyptian soil once a peace treaty was signed. Mr. Begin's plan for restoring Egyptian sovereignty in the Sinai calls for the retention of the existing Israeli settlements under Israeli military protection and under Israeli administrative and judicial systems.

Asks Temperate Talk

Mr. Begin tonight criticized Mr. Sadat's statement that the Israelis should "burn" the settlements once a treaty was agreed upon. Speaking to a meeting of the Herut, or Freedom, faction of the Likud party, Mr. Begin said: "We should leave the monopoly on burning to Mr. Sadat's remarks should be more temperate, Mr. Begin said, and he described as generous the Israeli offer for a return of the vast Sinai to Egypt.

The gap between the two leaders' views regarding the Sinai is only one of the many issues to be taken up by a joint Egyptian-Israeli military committee, which is to be headed by the foreign ministers and is to convene here in Jerusalem five days later.

Today's Cabinet decision was a blow for Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, a hawk, who is head of the Israeli ministerial committee on settlements in the occupied Arab lands. The Cabinet decision also served to conflict Israeli press reports which in the last few days had said that the Begin government was going ahead with a plan for settlement development in the Sinai.

The reports caused concern because of the imminence of the new Egyptian-Israeli talks, which are the fourth round in the contacts that the two warring nations began with Mr. Sadat's visit to Jerusalem on Nov. 19. Some here suspect that the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Bars Jewish Settlements Once Egypt Takes Land

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, Jan. 8 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt has declared that Egypt and Israel are in complete agreement on the principle of a total Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai peninsula and stressed that Cairo would not let any Jewish settlers remain on reclaimed Egyptian territory.

"I do not agree to the presence of a single Jewish settlement on my land," Mr. Sadat said. "Let them destroy them. Neither do I allow a single Israeli civilian or soldier to remain. This is something I have categorically stated and we are finished with it."

Mr. Sadat's remarks, published today in the popular Egyptian weekly October, seemed timed to respond to the latest activity by Jewish settlers in the Rafah salient of northeastern Sinai. The interview coincided with other expressions of renewed Egyptian resentment over the settlements on Arab territory and their tacit endorsement by the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Mr. Sadat repeated today in a press conference in Khartoum that he would not agree to the presence of a single Israeli soldier or civilian on Sinai soil once a peace settlement is concluded with Israel. At the conclusion of a two-day visit to the Sudanese capital, Mr. Sadat said the Israelis should alter their "old conception," United Press International reports.

Israelis in Aswan, Mr. Sadat also said that Palestinians should be given the right to determine their future "within a few years." He said he needed time to study a suggestion that a tripartite administration composed of Jordan, Israel and the Palestinians administer the West Bank and the Gaza Strip until self-determination is achieved.

Some Egyptians have complained that Israel was taking advantage of Cairo's peace overture by pushing ahead with new settlements in occupied Egyptian territory. Yesterday, the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram called the latest settlement activity in the Sinai "inconsistent with the peace negotiations between Egypt and Israel."

The settlement could create an initial stumbling block in the new round of Egyptian-Israeli talks, which will be held at ministerial level in Jerusalem and Cairo this month. The joint political committee, which also will be attended by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Two-Stage Proposal

Carter Aims His Ideas On Palestinian Future

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (WP).

President Carter believes that the problem of the Palestinians on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip may be solved by beginning with an "interim solution" that would provide for the administration of those areas to be shared by nations involved in the Middle East dispute.

Under this proposal, the Palestinians eventually would be given the right to decide either to remain under joint Arab-Israeli administration or to join Jordan.

Sounding optimistic about progress in the Middle East peace negotiations, the President reiterated his opposition to the creation of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank and said that every Arab leader had been consulted in the last two weeks fully supported the peace initiative of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Mr. Carter made the comments in an interview given to newsmen aboard Air Force One on Friday night as he was returning to the United States after his tour of seven nations. The text of the interview was released by the White House yesterday.

Conceding Mistakes

Conceding that he had made a few mistakes during the journey of 18,000 miles, the President pronounced the overall impact of the trip a success. He said: "I wanted to project an image

of a nation that stands for what is right and decent and good; strengthen the concept of democracy both in the developing and developed nations; try to make progress on resolving the Middle Eastern dispute. . . These were the things that I had in mind. I think we did a fairly good job."

The Middle East generally, and the issue of the Palestinians specifically, dominated Mr. Carter's trip. He met with Mr. Sadat in Aswan, Egypt, and also held discussions with King Hussein of Jordan, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran and King Khalid and other Saudi leaders.

Officially, the Arab nations are demanding that the Palestinians have the "right of self-determination," including the right to create an independent state of their own between Israel and Egypt.

In his interview Friday, Mr. Carter proposed giving the Palestinians, after a period of Arab-Israeli administration of the disputed territories, a limited kind of self-determination—in that they could decide either to continue that arrangement or to align themselves with Jordan. But his proposal would not give the Palestinians the right to create an independent state—something the Israelis have vowed never to accept.

Conceding that working out the details of such a plan is "going to be a problem," the President said "there are no differences (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

First Interview Since Egyptian's Trip

Assad Explains Opposition to Sadat Initiative

Since Egyptian President Anwar Sadat made his pilgrimage to Jerusalem six weeks ago, many journalists have requested interviews with Syria's President Hafez al-Assad. Last week he agreed to receive Newsweek's Arnoldo de Borchgrafe.

Borchgrafe—President Sadat has been accused of treason by Palestinian, Iraqi, Libyan, Algerian, Southern Yemeni and Syrian authorities. What has been treasonable in his policies thus far? Wasn't his Knesset speech the kind of statement you yourself would have made at a Geneva conference?

Assad: "Well, he went to Israel, which meant the recognition of Israel. He went to occupied Jerusalem, which meant the recognition of Jerusalem as the unified capital of Israel. He broke Arab solidarity and dealt separately and alone with affairs that concern the whole region, which he had no right to do. And he destroyed efforts for peace which were on the way to being fruitful. By doing this, by doing all of this, he gave up the process of peace and shifted to capitulation."

A—This is not true. What he says is one thing and what he does quite another. Sadat is now on the way to a separate deal. To be a problem, the can only lead to such a deal. Don't confuse separate agreement with an overall settlement and real peace in the area. When he went to Jerusalem he had in the back of his mind that there should be such an outcome. He is merely

paving the way—his disclaimers notwithstanding. And this is what made me say to him that his trip to Israel would destroy peace efforts for which we had all labored so long.

Q—Sadat's stand on a Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza has surely been consistent with what you yourself have told me in recent years was your own position?

A—Words are one thing, deeds another. Of course we are in favor of the establishment of a Palestinian state, just as we are in favor of the road that leads to its creation. The question is whether Sadat has taken the right approach. He quite clearly has not—and he knows it.

Q—Am I correct in assuming that you share Sadat's overall concept of peace—a return to the 1967 borders with proper guarantees, including demilitarized zones on both sides of the frontier, early-warning stations, etc., and a Palestinian state in return for real peace, or at least the kind of nonbelligerency we see between East and West Europe today?

A—I think you should turn the question round. Does Sadat share with us the view that peace should be based on complete withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 and the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people, in their own state, and that all this should be achieved through joint and collective Arab movement? This can only be done by not bowing in front of the enemy and by maintaining the possibility of using various legitimate means to restore our rights in full—in other words, real peace. Goals and means are complementary. One cannot view peace in isolation from the road that leads to it. Peace is an honorable goal and the path we follow should likewise be honorable. The way Sadat behaved was inconsistent and incompatible with this concept.

Q—Ever since Sinai II in September, 1975, you have been apprehensive about Sinai III, or a separate peace between Egypt and Israel. (Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

Documents Reveal Japanese Were Working on A-Bomb

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (NYT).

Documents have come to light indicating for the first time that Japanese scientists were at work during World War II on an atomic bomb for use against the United States, but were thwarted by air raids, lack of official coordination and funds, and the backwardness of atomic physics in Japan.

The new findings were reported in an article by Deborah Sharpley in the latest issue of Science.

Two main Japanese sources provide a new insight into wartime Japanese atomic science—the 13th volume of a history of science and technology during

World War II, which was published in Japan in 1970, and a social history of science by Tetsu Hiroshige, published in 1972.

These two works prompted studies by two U.S. scholars, Charles Weiner at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Herbert York Jr. of the University of California, former chief scientist of the Department of Defense.

Since World War II, it had been generally assumed that while atomic research in Nazi Germany posed a potential military threat to the Allies, Japan was never in the race for an atomic weapon.

Having destroyed the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki with atomic bombs has been based on the idea that the Japanese themselves never considered such a weapon.

Ideas of this kind are likely to be examined in a new light because of the fresh documents, scholars say. "Actually, such knowledge would not have influenced my own thinking about Japan," Mr. York said in an interview. "But I imagine many others might have taken a much harder view of Japan."

As it was, an outcry in the international scientific community followed a decision by U.S. military authorities in November, 1945, to destroy

Japan's five small cyclotrons and forbid Japan to engage in nuclear research.

The Japanese documents suggest that Japan's nuclear efforts were much more diffuse than the centrally coordinated Manhattan Project in the United States, which developed the U.S. bomb.

The main part of Japan's research apparently was conducted at a laboratory known as the Eiken in Tokyo, and was headed by a physicist named Yoshio Nishina, who died in 1951.

Nishina apparently left no record or other indication of the true nature of the work of his group of scientists, the knowledge of which eluded U.S.

intelligence interrogators and war crimes investigators after the war.

The U.S. scholars studying the period suggest that a conspiracy of silence on the part of Japanese atomic physicists had been so effective that the truth had come close to being obscured forever.

But accounts in the last two years by various Japanese scientists have disclosed some information.

Japan never straightened out the problem of administering its atomic program. When Nishina's organization was put under army control, the highly competitive Japanese Navy set

up its own program, and the two groups worked in isolation from each other.

Q—Ever since Sinai II in September, 1975, you have been apprehensive about Sinai III, or a separate peace between Egypt and Israel. (Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

Foreign Press Seen Target

Censorship Is Protested By Rhodesia Newsmen

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 8 (AP).—Rhodesian journalists have reacted sharply to new emergency censorship laws and have warned the white minority government of the "sheer futility" of trying to bully the international press.

Emergency regulations published yesterday in an extraordinary Gazette notice banned local and foreign reporters from writing anything but the official version of events in the five-year-old guerrilla war.

The new laws appear to be aimed at the 20-member corps of foreign correspondents whose reports of fighting between whites and black nationalists has been more comprehensive than local reports.

Journalists who violate the new laws are subject to a year in jail and fines of \$1,500.

In a statement published in the independent Sunday Mail newspaper, Michael Hartnack, president of the Rhodesian Guild of Journalists, said the government's action had harmed the credibility of the government's information.

Mr. Hartnack said that, in the future, the "terrorist claims of improbable victories must gain credence and our communiques (from the military command) be placed on an equal footing with their unsubstantiated propaganda."

Mr. Hartnack asserted that the guild "is weary of trying to reason with the government while trying patiently and courteously to advise and to warn against the sheer futility of attempting to bully bodies such as the Roman Catholic Church and the international press."

A recent Catholic publication reporting alleged atrocities committed by security force men against civilians has been banned here.

The censorship laws are the harshest that have been introduced against foreign correspondents here. Local newspapers were censored for three years after Prime Minister Ian Smith seized power in a unilateral declaration of independence in November, 1965.

Since then, editors have followed guidelines provided by the military command and the civilian government.

But until yesterday, no specific censorship existed against foreign journalists, although more than 80 have been deported or declared prohibited immigrants for sending dispatches unfavorable to the government.

The Sunday Mail, which carried a front-page story that was subjected to the new laws, did not comment on the government action.

The government Gazette, outlining the regulations, said reporters were forthwith prohibited from reporting on the war unless the sources are official. The notice specified official sources as military communiques or government statements, evidence in courts, parliamentary debates or reports approved by the information minister in consultation with the military command.

A government spokesman, explaining the new measures, said: "Regrettably, there have recently been a number of breaches of the existing security clearance procedures of material intended for publication or broadcast."

Journalists who travel to military zones on government-sponsored or authorized trips have usually submitted their copy to military censors for clearance.

Nationalists Sought

The following report has been censored by the Rhodesian military command.

SALISBURY, Jan. 8 (AP).—Troops and police today were combing white-owned farmlands and bush country 20 miles southwest of here in a hunt for black nationalist terrorists who last week were reported to have murdered three civilians and three security force men.

The military command has reported in an official communique that "terrorists operating in the area had slain a white woman and her 15-year-old daughter yesterday."

Ex-Nationalist Wounded in 2d Attack

White Apartheid Foe Is Killed By Gunmen at Durban Home

DURBAN, South Africa, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—Dr. Richard Turner, a leading white opponent of apartheid, was shot and killed in an attack on his home in Durban, where he was staying, police said today.

Dr. Turner, 36, a political science lecturer at the University of Natal, was under a five-year government banning order that was due to end next month.

Less than an hour before Dr. Turner was killed in Durban, a former African nationalist who had given evidence for the state in several trials was shot and critically wounded in a black township on the other side of the city.

According to press reports, the police were investigating whether there was a link between the two shootings. But detectives handling the murder of Dr. Turner were not available to comment and a friend of the dead lecturer said: "It seems rather remote to me."

No arrests had been made in either case, the police said in a statement tonight.

Earlier Shooting

Just under a month ago unidentified gunmen fired at the Durban home of Mrs. Fatima Meer, another banned anti-apartheid leader. Mrs. Meer was not hurt but a guest was wounded twice.

The police said Dr. Turner and his two daughters, Jann, 13, and Kim, 9, were awakened by a knock at the front door. Dr. Turner moved the curtains to look through the children's bedroom window and was shot through the glass. He died almost instantly.

Dr. Turner and his wife were divorced, and the two girls, who usually live with their mother in Cape Town, were staying with him on vacation.

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French Communist leader Georges Marchais addresses the party's national conference, held in Paris this weekend.

Remarks Called 'Unacceptable'

French Communists Denounce Carter Political 'Interference'

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS, Jan. 8 (NYT).—The French Communist party accused President Carter yesterday of unacceptable interference in domestic politics for warning the Socialist against an alliance with the Communists only 10 weeks before parliamentary elections that could bring the left to power in France.

At the same time, the Communists, who opened their national conference yesterday, formally rejected an alliance with the Socialist allies in the March elections. However, they left the door open for a possible coalition on the second round a week later.

The strategy, however, could reduce the overall leftist vote by scaring off moderates upset by the Communists' hard line. But it underscores the main concern of the Communists—to regain their position as the dominant leftist party, which they lost in recent years to the Socialists.

In speaking to the national conference, Mr. Marchais strongly criticized the Socialists and blamed them for the breakdown of talks in September on a leftist alliance, wire services reported.

"The Socialist party shilly-shallies, retreats and finally rejects necessary reforms. Each time the battle takes a decisive turn François Mitterrand gives in," he said.

"At the moment when a choice must really be made, the Socialist party runs from the battle and leaves once again toward the old policy of collaboration with the upper classes," Mr. Marchais said.

Mr. Carter's remarks, which were denounced in a front-page editorial of the Communist daily, l'Humanité, were made Friday during a meeting he had here with Mr. Mitterrand, the French Socialist leader.

According to a White House spokesman, the President expressed his concern about alliances with Communists not only in France, but elsewhere in Europe.

"The President did express in general terms our concern about the possible alliance with the Communists, including Communism in the overall European context," the White House official said.

Previously, the Carter administration had taken a lower profile on Western European Communists, in contrast to former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who openly warned against Communist participation in Western European governments.

But the difference between the two administrations has been one of style, more than substance. Mr. Carter also has been opposed to the inclusion of Communists in coalition governments in Western Europe but until now had used a quieter approach.

The White House decision to publicize the President's fears over European Communists was made at a time when the Euro-Communist movement is in a state of deep uncertainty and disarray.

Eurocommunist Idea

The idea behind Eurocommunism was that Communism in Western Europe was emerging as a more moderate, less sectarian force, independent of Moscow and willing to reach power through parliamentary coalitions, including non-Marxist parties.

The French Communists have virtually rejected this concept by breaking away from their Socialist allies in recent months and reviving a militant rhetoric of class struggle and cold-war politics.

To Produce Camouflage Nets

2 Sioux Tribes Win \$15.6-Million Army Job

Contrary to reports, Chief Hollow said, Custer did not surprise the Indian encampments along Rosebud Creek in the Dakota Territory—now Montana. "From stories of elders in the tribe," the chief said, "we know that the Indians were well aware of the movements of Custer and his men before the big battle."

Mr. Alexander held the press conference on the Army's intensified effort to help Indians and other minorities by awarding their firms more contracts, like the ones for the camouflage nets.

By fiscal 1979, Mr. Alexander promised, the Army will at least double the \$120 million in contracts it awarded to minority-operated firms in fiscal 1977. "It's the most viable program for helping the disadvantaged," he said.

But, taking the subject back to the Battle of Little Big Horn, a reporter pressed the two Sioux chiefs to explain how their forebears managed to beat Custer so decisively.

"I'd rather not comment," said Chief Hollow of A & S Industries, which will make 40,000 camouflage nets for \$3.3 million at the Federal Indian reservation at Fort Peck, Montana.

"Same comment," said Chief Carl McKay, whose tribe at the Fort Totten Reservation in North Dakota is to get \$12.3 million for its work.

Both said they welcomed the Army work with Chief Hollow estimating that yesterday's addition to existing camouflage contracts would provide his reservation with 106 jobs. Chief McKay said it would mean 250 jobs for his tribe.

"You had us surrounded by the Army when you asked those questions about Custer," Paul Roesler, a Navajo who heads economic development at the Bureau of Indian Affairs, told a reporter after the television lights went out at the press conference.

Asked why he did not expound on why Custer was defeated at Little Big Horn, Chief McKay said: "The contract isn't signed yet."

Firemen in U.K. Remain Divided On Pay Offer

LONDON, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Britain's 35,000 striking fire-fighters appeared divided over the weekend on whether to accept the call of their union leaders to end an eight-week-old walkout.

The Delegates Conference of the Fire Brigades Union will reconvene Thursday to vote on the leadership recommendation to call off the strike and accept a government pay raise offer of 10 per cent now and more later.

The conference alone is empowered to stop the walkout.

The firemen demanded an immediate 30 per cent raise, three times the government's anti-inflationary limit for public employees. The government repeatedly rejected the claim.

Terry Parry, the union general secretary, called the pay formula a "very great victory" and the best they could hope for.

But a union official said: "There is a great deal of mixed feeling over the offer and it is by no means out of the question that the majority will want to accept it."

PLO Holds Funeral for Slain Envoy

Martyr's Ceremony Is Given in Beirut

BEIRUT, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—In thunder, lightning and torrential rain, Palestinian guerrillas held a martyr's funeral today for Said Hammami, killed by an assassin's bullet in London last week.

Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, supporting Mr. Hammami's widow, Khalida, walked behind the flag-draped coffin as it was borne truck through the refugee camps of west Beirut.

Mr. Hammami, the London representative of the PLO, was described by Mr. Arafat as "a martyr of the Palestine revolution."

British police are hunting a man identified only as Adel for the slaying Wednesday of the 36-year-old Palestinian moderate. PLO officials in Beirut have indicated, meanwhile, that they suspect hardline Palestinian dissidents of carrying out the assassination.

After the funeral procession left a west Beirut mosque, guerrillas aimed their Soviet Kalashnikov rifles at the Jordan skies and fired volleys in salute.

The body, flown from London last night, was flown to Amman, capital of Jordan, after the funeral. Mr. Hammami is to be buried in Jordan, where he spent his childhood after his family fled Palestine when the state of Israel was created in 1948.

Salah Khalaf, second man in the e-Fatah commando group, hinted yesterday that an Iraqi-based splinter group was under suspicion in the killing.

Norwegian Case Cited

OSLO, Jan. 8 (AP).—In a report from London yesterday, the Oslo newspaper Verdens Gang reported that a Moroccan waiter, Ahmed Bouchikri, was a special PLO agent when he was killed by Israeli agents at the Norwegian resort town of Lillehammer on July 21, 1973.

Mr. Carter also discussed India, calling his visit there "extraordinary," and he took the blame for a gaffe that marred the warmth of his welcome in New Delhi.

The gaffe was Mr. Carter's comment to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, while he was, unaware that the talk was being recorded by television newsmen, that the United States should send Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai a "cold, very blunt," letter about India's refusal to accept certain safeguards in connection with supplies for its nuclear power program.

"It was my mistake," he said. "I should have said a very frank and factual letter."

Mr. Carter said that the incident did not damage his relationship with Mr. Desai and that they had joked about it in New Delhi.

On other aspects of his trip, the President said that:

• His visit to Poland convinced him that the Iron Curtain "is being pulled." He said: "We are not trying to drive a wedge between those Warsaw Pact nations and the Soviet Union. But we are trying to get them to look to us as friends who want peace, who recognize the horrible suffering that they have experienced and who are building a basis for friendship and trade and mutual exchange."

• The Shah of Iran "is deeply concerned about human rights," and in some aspects, Iran has experienced considerable progress in human rights over the last 20 years.

• The "outpouring of emotion

that separate us from Sadat" when he met with Mr. Sadat in April in Washington, Mr. Carter said, the Egyptian President said he did not expect to see a Middle East peace settlement in his lifetime. In Aswan last week, Mr. Carter added, Mr. Sadat said he had been "completely wrong" in that gloomy prediction.

Mr. Carter also said that despite the brutal schedule he kept on the trip, he was not tired until in Beirut. But he suggested that future foreign travel by and friendship toward us and the

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OVER THE COUNTER

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Government Audit Under Way

Universities Accused of Misusing U.S. Funds

By Gene I. Macroff

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (NYT).—A widespread pattern of sloppy bookkeeping and alleged misuse of federal research funds, involving hundreds of millions of dollars, has been disclosed in a series of audits of colleges and universities around the United States by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The audits cover many of the nation's largest institutions of higher education. Although government officials have made the assumption that failures to follow accepted procedures were not a sign of wrongdoing, a storm of criticism could develop in Congress if the findings are indicative of practices throughout the academic community, as some federal officials suspect. Congress provides \$4.4 billion a year for scientific research.

Fiscal inspectors at institutions of higher education have found multiple examples of practices such as failing to document that work was performed on federal

contracts, permitting researchers to give time to projects than contracts specified, allowing unauthorized transfers of funds between projects, paying more than once for the same work, breaking the prohibition on first-class air travel, not accounting for equipment and supplies, using federal money to pay for non-federal work and overcharging federal accounts.

These audits, closed throughout 1976 and 1977 and dealing with various periods earlier in the 1970s, were obtained by a former researcher at Harvard University under the Freedom of Information Act and were made available to The New York Times.

Dr. Phil Cohen, a physician who conducted medical research at Harvard for 20 years, said that he had obtained the audits to determine if he had seen in the use of research funds at Harvard.

"There were some things done incorrectly in connection with part of Dr. Cohen's grant, and

the money was promptly returned to the federal government," Daniel Steiner, Harvard's General Counsel, said yesterday. "The more general audit that is now taking place is of a kind that has occurred at other universities, and we are cooperating completely."

Dr. Cohen's allegations against Harvard have led HEW to initiate a full-scale audit of all the university's federal research money, one of 42 such comprehensive audits that a department spokesman said is now under way around the country.

The following are a few of the earlier findings of the audits of HEW, which were in most cases disputed by the universities:

- The University of Minnesota billed the federal government for \$25,024,569 in salaries and wages "on the basis of unsupported estimates" and lacked "acceptable justification" for transferring \$2,780,480 between contracts.
- The University of Oklahoma, where auditors said they "could not determine the allowability

and reasonableness" of about \$3 million in salaries and wages, allowed time cards to be certified by a department chairman, applied by aides who "could not have firsthand knowledge of all of the activities of all employees."

- The University of Mississippi received \$172,850 to train physicians' assistants from disadvantaged backgrounds or underserved areas but abandoned the program, without having provided proper training facilities or needed faculty members.

- The University of Iowa paid unallowable tax-free stipends of \$255,184 to postdoctoral fellows and graduate research assistants who were not eligible for the payments under the Code of the Internal Revenue Service.

- Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N.Y., paid wages to as many as 40 employees for time not spent on the job.
- The University of Southern California "maintained an excessive average daily cash balance of \$2.1 million" by withdrawing money from federal accounts before it was needed and causing the federal government to lose interest on its funds.

A careful examination of the audits raises questions not only about the ways in which colleges and universities have handled federal funds, but also about the willingness of government agencies to demand an end to unallowable practices and to seek recovery of money that has been improperly spent.

"We want to find out why universities have been allowed to transfer funds between projects as it has been alleged and why federal authorities are willing to settle for repayment of 10 cents on the dollar, which seems to be par for the course," said D. C. Goldberg.

Important First Step

Mr. Goldberg is on the staff of the House's Intergovernmental Relations and Human Resources subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations. The subcommittee, headed by L. E. Fountain, D-N.C., was instrumental in the creation last year of an inspector general to oversee audit activities at HEW, which is seen as an important first step toward curbing abuses in research contracts, as well as in Medicaid and Medicare.

Now, according to Mr. Goldberg, the subcommittee is considering holding hearings on information turned up in the audit reports.

There is some question of whether it is good public policy to require repayment of money where expenditures cannot be substantiated. Mr. Goldberg said, "Some people believe that if the government followed this approach it would literally bankrupt many institutions of higher education."

Federal research money is earmarked for specific purposes but audits revealed many instances in which colleges and universities ignored or circumvented government regulations and, in effect, exercised unauthorized discretion in expenditures.

The complexity of the regulations is apparently a problem and university officials maintain that Congress has not been realistic in its demands for keeping track of researchers and asking that they record their time and effort.

It is hard for a principal investigator to keep track of time spent on a research project to split his time among five activities—teaching, research, graduate students and other duties—and still keep good records," said D. F. Finn, executive vice-president of the National Association of College and University Business Officers.

Spokesmen for the universities have convinced government officials of the need for changing accounting procedures, and simplified, more practical rules are about to be promulgated, according to Robert Wilson, public affairs officer for the inspector general, Thomas Morris.

After the new rules are issued and the institutions have had time to adapt to the changes, we plan to impose sanctions if they do not improve their performance," Mr. Wilson said.

Another conceivable change, these sources said, would be to drop the article in one of the two treaties giving the United States the right to build a new, sea-level canal in Panama and committing it not to build such a canal in any other country. This article, added late in the negotiations at President Carter's suggestion, has few if any friends in Panama and several foes in the Senate.

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Simon Nelson weeps in a Milwaukee courtroom after he waived extradition to Rockford, Ill., for trial.

Illinois Man Charged With Killing His Six Children as They Slept

ROCKFORD, Ill. Jan. 8 (AP).—A 46-year-old father was charged yesterday with stabbing and beating his six sleeping children to death with a hunting knife and a rubber-headed mallet.

One veteran of 15 years as a police investigator called it "the worst mass murder in the history of the city and the most vicious murder I've ever seen."

Rockford police broke into Simon Nelson's three-story stucco home here after Milwaukee police notified them that the children's father had been arrested in that city and charged with beating his estranged wife, Ann, 38.

Mrs. Nelson informed Milwaukee police that her husband, an account executive for a management-employment firm, told her that he had killed his children, aged 3 to 12.

Rossell Nelson, 5, and her sister, Jennifer, 12, were found dead in their bed in a second-floor bedroom. Their pet dog, a dachshund, was in the bed, its throat slit, said police Capt. Richard Anderson. The girls' four brothers—Matthew, 7, Andrew, 9, Simon Jr., 10, and David, 3—were found dead in their third-floor bedroom.

Hungary Held Likely to Win Special Trade Status in U.S.

BUDAPEST, Jan. 8 (WP).—Senior U.S. officials forecast privately yesterday that prospects now seemed "quite good" for eventually granting most-favored-nation trade status to Hungary.

The Hungarian government, probably the most liberal within the Soviet-led Communist bloc, has for many years sought to expand its trade with the United States under the more favorable tariff conditions that go with such status.

The situation, however, has been stalemated because of a restrictive 1974 U.S. law linking trade with emigration that is primarily aimed at the Soviet Union, and by the delicate relations between Budapest and Moscow.

At a press conference here yesterday, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said that he had discussed the trade-status question with the Hungarian foreign minister and that he was "encouraged by those discussions and hope that we will make progress in the future."

Purpose of Trip

Mr. Vance, however, emphasized that the purpose of his visit to Hungary was the return of the sacred Crown of Saint Stephen "from the American people to the Hungarian people," and that it would be "inappropriate to dwell on other aspects of relations."

Mr. Vance returned to Washington yesterday after making a brief stop in Ireland, where he was briefed by Irish Foreign Minister Michael O'Kennedy on developments in Northern Ireland. The two talked for 90 minutes at Shannon Airport in Dublin.

Nevertheless, it was the first face-to-face discussion at the secretary of state-foreign minister level on the subject, and both U.S. State Department and diplomatic officials here said that, while no agreement was made, they were optimistic that an arrangement would be worked out and would be supported in Congress.

Mr. Vance said that U.S.-Hungarian relations are "very good and will, in my judgment, grow stronger as a result of the return of the crown." Hungary's 1,000-year-old symbol of nationalhood fell into U.S. hands at the end of World War II.

Mr. Vance said that discussion of the most-favored-nation status will be continued by U.S. Ambassador Philip H. Baker, who Mr. Vance also credited with a key role in "bringing about the return of the crown."

The major problem for the Hungarian government of Communist party chief Janos Kadar has been the 1974 Jackson-Vanik amendment to the U.S. Trade Act. It is meant primarily to force freer emigration from the Soviet Union, especially for Jews, in return for the most-favored-nation status.

Although it does have a tight emigration policy, Hungary allows the only Jewish rabbinical seminary left in the East to operate and Mr. Kadar has resisted pressures to remove Jews from the many prominent positions in government, religious and cultural life. Hungary's deputy vice-premier, Gyorgy Aczel, who is also Mr. Kadar's right-hand man, is Jewish.

Poland, Romania

The only two Soviet-bloc countries that have most-favored status are Poland, which had it before the new law, and Romania. Both are viewed by Western officials as much more anti-Semitic than Hungary.

Hungary's trade with the United States, even without the special trade status, has increased substantially, from about \$50 million in 1973 to almost \$200 million annually now.

Mr. Vance also said that the Hungarian government had made "substantial progress" on the reunification of divided families and that only a few cases, that were being worked on by Budapest, remained.

Mr. Vance also echoed an emerging theme of the Carter administration, saying "our relations show that countries with different economic, political and social systems can work together on matters of mutual interest to our peoples."

He said that the Carter administration was seeking to improve its relations with Eastern Europe but that the best way to deal with the problems and the issues was on a face-to-face, case-by-case basis.

After Brief Transition Period

Burns, Outgoing Chief of Fed, Seen Resigning From Panel

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (WP).—Except for a brief transition period, Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur Burns does not plan to continue as a member of the Board of Governors after his term as chairman of the central bank expires on Jan. 31.

Mr. Burns is entitled to remain a member of the seven-man board for six more years, until the expiration of his 14-year term in 1984.

He has confided to friends that "there is no clear reason" to continue in view of the excellent qualities of his successor, former Textron president William Miller. He would have stayed only if he considered his successor "dangerous" to the economy.

Mr. Burns's decision to leave the board has been anticipated by the White House, although it has received no formal word yet of his intentions. A preliminary search is under way for a replacement.

Opposition Defused

Having skillfully defused corporate opposition to the removal of Mr. Burns by the designation of Mr. Miller—a man with impeccable business credentials—President Carter is expected to appoint a person of moderate or liberal leanings to the other position.

Mr. Burns went yesterday to Basel for his final conference with international central bankers, following the decision Friday night to raise the discount rate—the interest the Federal Reserve charges on loans to member banks—from 6 to 6.5 per cent.

The Fed's action caught the Carter administration by surprise, although Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal tried to smooth things over Friday night with a statement saying he had been "consulted" and that the administration understood "the rationale" for the move.

It was rumored yesterday that Mr. Blumenthal was not informed until a phone call from Mr. Burns after the Federal Reserve had voted.

Standard Practice

Simultaneously—after the action—other Federal Reserve officials phoned to inform the Council of Economic Advisers and the Office of Management and Budget. This has been standard practice—one of the manifestations of the so-called "independence" of the Federal Reserve.

The administration recently has moved closer to Mr. Burns's position on the dollar. Last week, the Treasury joined with the Federal Reserve in a more active effort to stop the decline by intervening in foreign-exchange markets to prop up the dollar.

Mr. Burns said that when some Chinese leaders publicly criticized Washington for foot-dragging after Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's August trip to Peking, "I was afraid things were bogging down."

But meetings between Mr. Vance and Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua at the United Nations late in September helped clear up misunderstandings and set relations back on track, Mr. Woodcock said.

He did not indicate that any significant progress had been made to resolve the Taiwan issue. "I believe there is a strong desire on the part of both governments to normalize relations, but both have individual problems that tend to be overriding."

Paraguay Rights Probe

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Jan. 8 (AP).—The government has decided to allow the first investigation of human rights in Paraguay by an outside group, the newspaper URMIA Hora reported. As a result of U.S. efforts, the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, an agency of the Organization of American States, will visit Paraguay soon, the newspaper said yesterday.

Jury in Boston Denies Claim of Cape Cod Indians

BOSTON, Jan. 8 (AP).—An all-white federal jury decided Friday that the Mashpee Indians are not a legal American tribe. The ruling apparently crippled the Indian claim to \$30 million worth of Cape Cod land.

The suit had frozen all development in the town of Mashpee, Mass. It is likely the Indians will appeal the decision.

The Indians claimed they have been for more than 300 years a legal tribe. They argued the Mashpee land was legally taken from them by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts more than a century ago.

The jury rejected the claim that they were a tribe when they filed for the land in August, 1976. The jury also denied the Indians have been a tribe continuously through their history up to August, 1976, the day the land suit was brought.

However, the jury said the Indians could be considered a tribe on at least two of five dates over a period from 1790 to 1870 when the Massachusetts Legislature incorporated Mashpee as a town.

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Hungary's trade with the United States, even without the special trade status, has increased substantially, from about \$50 million in 1973 to almost \$200 million annually now.

Mr. Vance also said that the Hungarian government had made "substantial progress" on the reunification of divided families and that only a few cases, that were being worked on by Budapest, remained.

Mr. Vance also echoed an emerging theme of the Carter administration, saying "our relations show that countries with different economic, political and social systems can work together on matters of mutual interest to our peoples."

He said that the Carter administration was seeking to improve its relations with Eastern Europe but that the best way to deal with the problems and the issues was on a face-to-face, case-by-case basis.

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Baker Predicts Changes in Canal Treaties

By Robert G. Kaiser

PANAMA CITY, Jan. 8 (WP).—After a second meeting yesterday with Panama's leader, Sen. Howard Baker Jr., D-Tenn., ended his five-day visit here and declared that the Panama Canal treaties can pass the Senate.

Senate approval will depend on compromise, the majority leader said. He added that, in his opinion, Gen. Omar Torrijos, the Panamanian strong man, would accept compromise, including amendments to the original treaties.

Gen. Torrijos himself avoided an opportunity to publicly confirm or deny Sen. Baker's prediction. Instead of coming to Panama City for a farewell meeting, Gen. Torrijos asked Sen. Baker and two Senate colleagues to fly to his beach house 40 minutes away. After meeting with the senators for more than an hour, Gen. Torrijos sent his foreign minister to speak for him at the airport news conference that concluded Sen. Baker's visit.

Foreign Minister Nicolas Gonzalez-Revilla said Gen. Torrijos retained "an open mind" on the Panama Canal treaties. He said both sides had a painful time coming to the realization that President Carter cannot insure Senate approval of the canal agreements. Less than a month ago, sources here said, Mr. Carter's aide Hamilton Jordan was telling Gen. Torrijos "here is what the Senate would approve the treaties."

Gen. Torrijos was surprised and upset Wednesday when Sen. Baker told him at his first meeting that the canal treaties could not win Senate approval as they stand. U.S. officials here said Gen. Torrijos may have overestimated his ability to win over wavering senators.

But as associates of Sen. Baker made clear, the Tennessee Republican has decided to support the treaties, providing Gen. Torrijos

makes a few concessions, which Panamanian sources say he is prepared to do.

Sources here suggest that Gen. Torrijos's reaction to the changing political situation surrounding the treaties reflects both lack of knowledge about U.S. affairs and his delicate position in Panama.

Gen. Torrijos apparently has relied his political standing here on success in the treaty negotiations, which would mean securing the Panama Canal for Panama, although not until 1990.

When the treaties were signed last year, Gen. Torrijos and his associates felt they had won this.

Since then, however, they have been forced to make a series of new concessions—not of great substance, but embarrassing because they have involved succumbing to U.S. pressure.

U.S. Rights

His first difficulties arose in October over Panamanian interpretations of clauses in the treaties involving U.S. rights to defend the canal militarily and use it for military purposes after 1989.

To clear up this question, Mr. Carter asked Gen. Torrijos to stop off in Washington on his way home from a trip to Europe.

Mr. Carter persuaded Gen. Torrijos to approve a joint communiqué, issued Oct. 14, interpreting the treaty language as fully upholding U.S. rights to defend the canal and receive priority rights of passage for military vessels in an emergency. Gen. Torrijos did not sign that communiqué.

This led to renewed pressure from Washington, which told Panamanian ambassador that the general had to back the communiqué or risk grave political consequences in the Senate. Finally, in a television speech just before Panamanians went to the polls in a plebiscite on the treaties, Gen. Torrijos endorsed the communiqué.

Panamanian sources said Gen. Torrijos would accept a reservation or understanding added to the treaties that incorporated the language of the Carter-Torrijos communiqué of Oct. 14.

Another conceivable change, these sources said, would be to drop the article in one of the two treaties giving the United States the right to build a new, sea-level canal in Panama and committing it not to build such a canal in any other country. This article, added late in the negotiations at President Carter's suggestion, has few if any friends in Panama and several foes in the Senate.

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The European Connection

The few days Jimmy Carter spent in Western Europe seemed to us to be the heart of his foreign trip. From our vantage point, they were days well spent. The trip as a whole may not loom large in the history books; it provided no obvious boost either to U.S. international standing or to Mr. Carter's political standing. But it let him tend to a central and never-ending task of American statecraft: keeping warm and close ties between the United States and its European allies.

Mr. Carter arrived in the White House committed to deepening, by consultation, and to widening, by including Japan, the Atlantic bond that the United States solidified in World War II. This was his large purpose in Europe. To the Common Market he pledged fresh American determination to help steer the Western economy through recession and resurgent protectionism. To NATO he renewed the American security guarantee, reporting on his plans to send 8,000 more troops to bolster the alliance's conventional defense. He also sought to allay Western Europe's fears of having its interests neglected as the Soviet-American strategic arms talks begin turning to weapons based in, and trained on, Europe itself. Given Europe's economic and political dependency on the United States, there is nothing any President could do to set Europe entirely at its ease. But, we judge, Mr. Carter did about what could be done. With an energy program and with a care-

fully negotiated and explained SALT agreement, he might do more.

The President concentrated his political presence in France, where parliamentary elections are coming in March. If the Socialists and Communists put back together the alliance they broke last September, a Communist party could come to power in a major European country for the first time in three decades. At the urging of French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Mr. Carter made a calculated and conspicuous intervention. He campaigned, on the symbolic level condoned by French tradition, for an obviously delighted President Giscard d'Estaing. And he met with the Socialist leader and warned him—and made the warning public—to stay at arm's length from the Communists. The Carter foray suggested more the activism and alarm that marked Henry Kissinger's approach to "Eurocommunism" than the rather relaxed pose the administration had struck earlier. The only judgment on it that means anything is the one the French electorate will pronounce in March.

So much of diplomacy is the manipulation of symbols, shifting psychological weights, transmitting confidence. It's easy to yawn at, difficult to measure and costly to ignore. The President's hour in Aswan aside, this was the level at which most of his trip took place. The work to which he returns is harder, but not necessarily more important.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



Carter's Verbal Stumbles

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—President Carter's embarrassing verbal stumbles in trying to please all sides in the politics of the Middle East peace-making brought an anguished, though private, cry for help from a prominent Democrat to White House counsel Robert Lipshutz.

At a recent small luncheon, this Democrat complained that Mr. Carter's crashing through verbal thickets with one explosive word contradicting another left everyone in the dark as to what U.S. policy really is. Unplanned ambiguity, he said, must cease.

The answer helps explain presidential contortions that withered the President's foreign trip to Egypt at mid-course and generates worry about the future. This was Lipshutz's reply: Jimmy Carter is contemptuous of Richard Nixon's careful formulations and insists that his own free-wheeling talk works better.

The President really means it when he says he wants "an open administration," Lipshutz told his luncheon guests. He's going to continue that way; Nixon never said a word that wasn't weighed and tested; there was no such thing as spontaneity in the formulations of his foreign policy; Jimmy is different; he speaks freely he speaks his mind.

Even if "spontaneity" and the drive to be different from Nixon—not sheer clumsiness—truly explain the President's verbal falls, that does not mitigate the consternation his repeated mistakes have caused in the Middle East capitals. His year-end television interview Dec. 28, on the eve of his world trip, was the most recent case in point.

What was so "embarrassing" to President Sadat was not Mr. Carter's often-stated opposition to an independent Palestinian state. It was the thorny offshoot of a new thought: These stateless Palestinian residents under Israeli military control might decide "We... Israel citizens... to actually go to the Knesset [the Israeli parliament]."

Such a thought in the real world of Middle East politics was appalling to Sadat and Arab leaders everywhere, revealing presidential misconception of reality never evidenced before.

In his early "homeland" formulation—delivered without forethought in Clinton, Mass., last month 21—Mr. Carter spoke feelingly: "There has to be a homeland provided for the Palestinian refugees who have suffered for many, many years." No mention there of Palestinians as wards of Israel.

Solid Answer

Likewise, when asked at his April 8 press conference, just after Sadat's visit here, if there should be "Jordanian control" of the Palestinian homeland, Mr. Carter jockeyed: "That's a question that I wouldn't want to answer for President Sadat. I will let him make his own statements publicly and I don't intend to repeat what he tells me privately. That had the ring of a solid, solid answer."

By July 12, however, Mr. Carter seemed to be feeling pressure from Israel. Asked again about the "homeland," he said his "preference" was for an "entity" that "should be tied in with Jordan and not be independent."

Besides fumbling the "homeland" question on several occasions, Mr. Carter also has shown singular lack of follow-through on the question of Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territory. Shortly after Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's trip here in July, the President said he had "let [Begin] know very strongly" that any new settlements would cause the U.S. "deep concern."

But a bit later, on Aug. 5, after Begin continued to approve new settlements and legalize old ones, Mr. Carter told reporters: "I think what he did was in consonance with the desires of the Israeli people." That introduced a new factor in the settlements equation which means to Israelis hungry for a show of

Sen. Baker's Key Role On Panama Canal Pact

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The Republican leader of the Senate, Howard Baker Jr. of Tennessee, is facing his first major test on the Panama Canal treaty, and so far he has handled it with admirable care and skill.

The stakes are high. Even Sen. Robert Byrd of West Virginia, the majority leader, says: "If Baker comes out against the treaty it's dead." But if Baker came out for it enthusiastically, he would certainly alienate the Reagan wing of his party, and therefore weaken his chances for the Republican presidential nomination in 1980. This is his dilemma.

Watching a rising politician trying to balance his personal ambitions with his national responsibilities is one of the best shows in Washington, and Baker is demonstrating how to do both.

First, he played for time. He joined with Byrd in warning the administration not to risk an early vote on the treaty, as some officials were inclined to do last autumn. Second, he talked personally and at length to every Republican senator who had strong views on the treaty, pro or con. And then, during the year-end congressional recess, he went to Panama.

Various Aspects

After getting a thorough briefing there on the political, military and commercial aspects of the treaty from both sides, he talked for hours with the Panamanian strong man, Gen. Omar Torrijos, and told him bluntly that the treaty would not be ratified by the necessary two-thirds of the Senate without modifications or reservations.

This was not exactly what the administration had hoped for. Republican leaders talking about treaty "reservations" bring up painful memories in this town of Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. and "the little band of willful men" who defeated the League of Nations treaty and broke President Woodrow Wilson's heart, but this is probably a bad analogy.

In fact, Baker apparently made an impression on Torrijos, who had been insisting that there could be no changes in the treaty he signed with President Carter, but nevertheless indicated after seeing Baker that some "clarifications" and even "reservations" were possible.

For example, one of the "guided" Panamanian papers ran an editorial after the Baker-Torrijos conversation under the headline: "I Am Not Dogmatic, Gentlemen of the Senate," emphasizing Torrijos's flexibility and adding that some U.S. senators had "reasonable objections" to the precise wording of the Panamanian treaty, as signed.

This was not regarded by Baker or the State Department as an invitation to the Senate to make major changes in the signed treaty, but it clearly put the senator from Tennessee in a much stronger position to help lead the debate when the treaty comes to the floor of the Senate. Byrd estimates that the decision will

be made perhaps sometime in March. Two points in the treaty as signed by Carter and Torrijos trouble many senators, including those who are undecided about how to vote:

• First, what seems to many of them an ambiguity about whether the United States would retain a "paramount" right to use military force to defend the canal in an emergency after it is turned over to the Panamanians at the end of this century.

• And second, whether U.S. warships would have priority in passing through the canal in any emergency after the year 2000.

Torrijos agreed to both points in a communiqué signed by himself and Carter last Oct. 14, but this was an executive agreement between two heads of government, both of whom would obviously be gone long before the end of the century. Accordingly, Baker insisted that the Oct. 14 understanding be included in the treaty, at least as a binding memorandum of understanding or interpretation, before the treaty went to the floor of the Senate.

Baker came away from Panama with the belief that Torrijos agreed to this "reservation," but he has been very careful, despite his proclivities in Washington and Panama, not to commit himself, despite severe pressure from both sides, to vote for or against the treaty. The guess here is that he will in the end vote for the treaty, with the amendments he has suggested to Torrijos, but he is not saying so. He is the key vote in this debate as much as Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. was the decisive voice in the League of Nations debate. But he is waiting and watching, and wondering whether it is in the national interest, or the Republican party's interest, or even in his own personal interest to make the Panama treaty a party issue.

In the end, Baker will probably go with former President Ford and with Henry Kissinger, who support the treaty and seek opposition of the Reagan conservatives, who usually dominate Republican presidential nominating conventions, but at this point, he is tiptoeing through a political mine field.

For one thing, he has to remember that former presidents of the United States have the privilege of speaking on the Senate floor, and that, in the final debates on the Panama treaty, Gerald Ford could ask for time to stand in the well of the Senate and argue that it is in the national interest to ratify the treaty.

Howard Baker of Tennessee is a serious man who knows all the cards in the political deck. All he has to do now is shuffle them and decide how to play his hand. It will not be easy, but he is the most prominent of the new generation of Republican presidential hopefuls, and how he deals with this question of Panama may very well influence what happens not only to the treaty, but whether he runs for the Republican presidential nominating convention of 1980.

Seoul's Modified Limited Hangout

For a while last fall, it seemed as if there was something wrong with South Korea's political hearing. Despite its reliance on U.S. aid, Seoul refused to cooperate with investigations of Korean influence-buying in Washington. With mounting exasperation, Congress passed a resolution of disapproval, 407-0. It even came close, surprisingly, to voting an end to aid for Korea.

Now, not surprisingly, South Korea has begun to cooperate. It is working out an agreement, with the Department of Justice, by which Tongsun Park, a leading figure in the scandal, would return to the United States to provide certain limited testimony. That may satisfy the Department of Justice, but it should not satisfy Congress. Scores of present and former members are under suspicion. Its general reputation is on the line. For Congress to agree to less than full cooperation from Korea would be to acquiesce in a kind of cover-up, in what not so long ago was dubbed a modified limited hangout.

The Justice Department may regard the agreement with Seoul, now being negotiated, as sufficient for its purposes—to secure Park's testimony in specific criminal trials. Leon Jaworski, the former Watergate special prosecutor who is now special counsel to the House Ethics Committee, may or may not be right to denounce that agreement as an "afront to Congress." But he is surely right to insist, independently, on the fullest cooperation from South Korea and on un-

ited testimony from Park. His vigorous stance is a welcome contrast to the committee's earlier dawdling.

Congress's responsibilities here transcend those of the Justice Department. The department prosecutes crimes but only Congress can deal with the host of lesser, yet no less troubling, violations of ethics, taste and even common sense in the South Korean affair. It may not be illegal for congressmen to accept lavish trips or expensive gifts—but it does not smell good, and a body concerned about its aroma after Watergate does well to investigate thoroughly.

There is another principle at stake. Congress finally appears willing, perhaps even able, to police itself effectively, a tendency that should not be frustrated by merely grudging cooperation from the country which, after all, started the scandal.

Having evidently agreed to the Justice Department's narrower terms, will South Korea now turn a deaf ear to Jaworski's call for full cooperation? Could that call not be interpreted in Seoul as extreme, and from someone who is merely an adviser to Congress? Indeed it could—but there is a sure remedy. If they are sincerely ardent about the investigation, let the ethics committee, the House leadership and Speaker O'Neill promptly speak out in support of Jaworski's position. Then Seoul should, finally, get the message.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Portent of Pisa

Two items of cheer for the New Year: The Leaning Tower of Pisa did not lean any further in 1977, and Venice has apparently stopped sinking. Pisa's perilously inclined bell tower will not crash to the ground—a collapse the world has been waiting for since the 13th century—and Venice will not disappear beneath the sea. At least not in 1978. Rejoice at a micrometer-less movement toward disaster, a miraculous escape from a watery death.

Fate, rather than man, has been the instrument of salvation. The city fathers of Pisa, measuring and watching, held an international competition for ways to shore up the movement, a project that has proceeded at about the same rate as the tower's tilting. An international rescue committee sounded the Venetian alarms—proposed

solutions have ranged from an underwater rubber dam at the mouth of the lagoon to a ban on development in the neighboring Mestre.

Pisa and Venice have in recent years been the arenas of a cultural spectator sport: How long can the doomed works of art survive? Countless visitors have been fascinated by the defiance of gravity, the slow slide into the sea. Pisa's creaking tower, like some mad baker's confection, is now 17 feet out of plumb. Flood waters still sweep across the Piazzetta with Whistlerian beauty and intimations of doom. But the land is rising in Venice and the angle is fixed in Pisa. Triumph is measured in millimeters. Could these be portents for 1978?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Supporting the Dollar

That the United States (by its moves to support the dollar) has now acknowledged a joint responsibility for the behavior of the markets is a welcome development, but it is too early to say whether and where the dollar rate will settle. The fundamental problem is the large U.S. payments deficit, which is not expected to fall much this year and which is largely due to very heavy imports of oil. This is due to the reluctance of Congress to accept the President's pro-

posals for saving energy, which in turn throws some doubt on his other proposals for cutting taxation. It is in the general interest that the United States should seek to maintain its present rate of economic growth, but the weakness of the dollar has made it more difficult for other countries to refloat. Unless Congress is willing to act soon on oil imports, the choice may lie between continuing weakness, a lower rate of U.S. growth, and a hardening of the existing trend towards protectionism.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 9, 1903

WASHINGTON—The announcement that Mr. Thompson, the internal revenue collector of Alabama, who is here for a conference with the President, had been discovered to be a victim of mailpoison, has created a lively sensation both at the White House and in the Capitol. Several of his companions and the men who had come to Washington with him, were with President Roosevelt this morning, and it is feared that the President may have been indirectly exposed to contagion.

Fifty Years Ago

January 9, 1928

CONSTANTINOPLE—There has recently been much discussion in the Turkish press as to the advisability of adopting the Roman alphabet in writing and printing the Turkish language. The majority of the writers favor the change, and suggest that, in any case, the Roman letters should be used in books employed in elementary schools as well as for business purposes. Adoption of the Roman alphabet, and it will be adopted in some form or other, will facilitate modernization.

Letters

'Imported' Doctors

The editorial "Hills of Foreign-Trained Doctors" assumes that American medical schools are the models which other nations should follow. If the editorial did, then, no doubt, one would not be talking about "foreign" doctors (with its connotation of inferior, or sub-normal); one would be talking about "imported" doctors, with the overtones of Rolls-Royce quality.

There is much with which a "foreign-trained" doctor, like myself, would disagree in the tone of the editorial. One gets the impression that a sinister group of very wealthy parents in New York, California, and New Jersey are making puffy of American congressmen and forcing them to pass special legislation so that the children of these wealthy minorities may find a place in medical school and, by implication, that should a place be found for them, malpractice premiums will rise. Malpractice and innuendo of this kind is almost impossible to answer, especially in a short "letter to the editor."

I have taught American students in medical school. They work very hard, they generally become fine students (since it is hard here to win a place for medical study), and I am sure that they return to the United States to become fine doctors. But I do resent the slur that, in some way, we who teach in England are below the salt when it comes to educating doctors. Need one remind North Americans that long before there were colonies in that bit of God's country we

had a fully developed university system?

The greater part of the editorial is factually false. Tuition here (about \$200 to \$300 a year for study) are much cheaper than in the United States. To live here is cheaper also; and, with \$50 a week, I am sure that it costs less to fly from Boston or New York to London than to Los Angeles. So the position of the editorial which talks about "wealthy parents" sending sons abroad for "expensive" study is remote and in error. I believe that tuition at one of our private medical schools in Washington, D.C., is \$12,500 per year, plus more for books and room and board.

The part about not needing more doctors is false also. From a regional newspaper from the United States, the Tacoma News Tribune (Nov. 13, 1977), Mr. John Bailey writes "Doctor Shortage: Residency Program Sought," and tells us how short is Pierce County of doctors. If this holds true for Tacoma, a suburb of Seattle, then I am sure that one could say the same for most middle-sized American states and counties.

I think, therefore, that the editorial revealed an insularity of mind which shuns those of us who are doctors outside of the United States, and also revealed a prejudice against changes in American medical preparation. Doctors enjoy American competition; we dislike, however, American lying or rudeness. Could we have better next time?

DR. AR. REEL

London.

NEW YORK—An announcement by Amnesty International that it would henceforward devote its resources to a campaign against capital punishment is received by some of the organization's advisers and supporters with sadness. We are sad at the simplicity of the move, and at the inevitable secularization of the amnesty movement.

The Amnesty International idea began simply, and the organization's growth and its support from liberals and conservatives reflected a general consensus among civilized people that dissidents who are not guilty of violent crimes should not be tortured, imprisoned, or killed. One would think that such a program would be quite enough to exhaust a full budget of any man's compassion for his fellow man.

Men and women who have worked for Amnesty include the most idealistic in this world, who protest inhumanity whether from the left or from the right. At the simplicity of the move, and at the inevitable secularization of the amnesty movement, we are sad because it is a fact of life that full-time bleeding hearts tend to notice deprecations from the right while ignoring deprecations from the left—it is a congenital astigmatism. But it is also a matter of the availability of information.

Prestige, Prize

This is Monday. How many people were tortured, imprisoned, or killed Sunday in mainland China? Not even the most sophisticated Peeping Tom satellite can give us the answer to the question, let alone the brave souls of Amnesty International. But the entire board of directors of Amnesty International can travel to Argentina tomorrow, or to Chile, or the Philippines, look in the Yellow Pages under "Dissect, Organized," and start assembling their information. Notwithstanding, Amnesty has acquired prestige and, of course, very recently was awarded the Nobel Prize. Those of us who have, with whatever reservations, encouraged Amnesty, are now dismayed by the news. Amnesty has come out against capital punishment.

Now there are perfectly respect-

able arguments against capital punishment. The point, of course, is that these arguments are unconnected with the proposition that one should not punish anyone for the crime of expressing himself nonviolently on any question. That is the point of Amnesty. So to speak, he calls for the abolition of capital punishment—let us say, a blotter, or a terrorist—then that man does not qualify for the sponsorship of Amnesty. That man is subject to the penalty of the law.

What penalty? A year in prison? Ten years? Life? Execution? These are choices, open to societies, which are variously chosen. Why is it the business of Amnesty International to insert itself in quarrels over appropriate forms of punishment? Why should it be supposed that those persons who give support to Amnesty—whether by writing letters to heads of state, or by sending money, or by administrative expenses—for the purpose of registering a vote in behalf of freedom of conscience, should automatically sign on in an international drive against capital punishment? What is the need?

The American Civil Liberties Union, which also has been heavily ideologized over many years, recently did everything in its power to stay the execution of Gary Gilmore even though (a) there was no doubt that he had been extended every civil liberty

known to man; (b) that he had been fairly tried; (c) that the courts had authorized capital punishment; and (d) that he had asked to be executed. Why should someone who favors civil liberties understand himself to favor the right of the state to flog a condemned man, even when the state has the right to which he has been legally sentenced?

The decision of Amnesty International to go for the abolition of capital punishment is stupid in the most unforgivable sense of the word. It is a triumph of ideology over compassion. Because as things are left, those who believe that capital punishment is a legitimate exercise of social authority, but who believe that the punishment of the individual conscience is not, are going to have to suspend their support of an agency that has done so much, and could do so much, to help lonely men and women in every area of the world who have never committed a crime but who suffer for having expressed their opinion.

Now suddenly they find that they are in a common pool, laboring over objects of the compassion of Amnesty International, that include the Black September or Japanese Red Army members sentenced to death.

As a longtime member of the Advisory Board of Amnesty International, I state aloud, to suggest the nature of the problem I resign.

Sounds Warnings to Regime in Italy

U.S. Fears New Andreotti-Communist Deal

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (NYT).—Officials in the Carter administration are expressing growing concern over what they believe is the likelihood that Italy's ruling Christian Democratic party may soon bow to Communist pressure for a larger voice in government. The officials are voicing fears that a new Communist drive to

create an all-party, emergency government to deal with Italy's increasing political violence and worsening economic situation could result this month in a new governmental arrangement that would bring the Communists a step closer to sharing power. As described by the officials, this could be an important turning point in Italian politics and would be a major challenge to

the administration's low-profile approach toward West European Communist parties.

The administration has expressed misgivings to top Italian officials over what it sees as their increasing willingness to entertain closer links with the Communists. However, several officials indicated that these messages were unlikely to have much effect on the decisions of Premier Giulio Andreotti's minority government.

Some administration officials are advocating stronger action, including a public warning to Italy on the possible consequences of giving the Communist party a greater role.

This suggestion has set off a debate within the administration, with opponents arguing that such an action would mark a return to the policies of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

As a sign of its concern, administration officials said that the U.S. ambassador in Rome, Richard Gardner, has been recalled for consultations.

Old Arguments
In pressing Mr. Andreotti to form an emergency government, the Communists have used arguments that were used after the national elections in June, 1976, in which they were only narrowly beaten by the Christian Democrats.

At that time, the Communists said that Italy's pressing economic and social problems demanded sweeping changes that could be enacted only by a coalition government.

The Christian Democrats, with U.S. support, resisted those arguments and, following intensive negotiations, came up with an arrangement last summer in which the Communists and other parties agreed to keep the minority Christian Democratic government in power by abstaining on controversial legislation.

By Charles Mohr

Cuba May Find Angola War Tenacious Burden, U.S. Says

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (NYT).—U.S. government specialists on Africa have concluded that the growing Cuban presence in Angola is probably caused in large part by Cuba's inability to extricate itself from a vicious guerrilla war that may be unwinnable.

The recently strengthened Cuban expeditionary force in the former Portuguese territory has become a major obstacle to normalization of relations between the government of President Fidel Castro in Havana and the Carter administration, which is reluctant to make further moves toward diplomatic ties until Mr. Castro has ended, or at least drastically reduced, his intervention in Africa.

That intervention includes a modest number of Cuban advisers assisting the Ethiopian Army against insurgents in Eritrea and Somali forces in the eastern desert. Although Mr. Castro may be disinclined to do so, he could probably cut off that involvement if he chose.

Vietnam Parallel
But, according to a number of informed U.S. officials, in Angola in a situation that seems to have parallels in the U.S. experience in Vietnam—Cuba appears to be propping up a militarily incompetent force that might not survive without such help and there seems to be no easy way out.

Angola was plunged into civil war in 1975 when, as Portuguese

forces withdrew, three African nationalist factions began battling for power. The Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, led by Agostinho Neto, won control of the capital, Luanda. Two other groups, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, counterattacked in what was essentially a conventional conflict.

With the aid of South African white forces, the National Union overran much of the large country and the National Front drove from its northern base to positions near Luanda.

Nominal Victory
Cuba intervened with thousands of troops to aid the Popular Movement. An alarmed Congress forced an end to covert U.S. material assistance to the two other movements, and the South Africans withdrew, leaving the Cuban and Popular Movement forces nominally victorious and in control of the major Angolan towns.

Since then the National Front, which has limited regional and ethnic support, has been relatively ineffective and confined to a small base area in the north, near the Zaire border.

Cambodia and Vietnam Seen At Pause in Border Warfare

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, Jan. 8 (NYT).—The armed conflict between Vietnam and Cambodia appears to have come to a pause while verbal warfare continues unabated.

According to the best information available—in a situation in which neither side allows any outsider to see for himself—the Vietnamese Army has occupied the Cambodian enclave in southern Vietnam to a line stopping short of the provincial capital of Svay Rieng. It is said to be consolidating its hold on the tip of the so-called "parrot's beak," and Cambodia has charged that Vietnam is installing "puppet" administrations in a number of administrative districts that it has conquered.

Professional observers here are circumspect in their accounts of the military situation because they depend on only two sources of information. One is the Phnom

Penh and Hanoi government radio stations, whose broadcasts are stronger on propaganda than facts. The other is satellite photography, which is not the best means of distinguishing friend from foe in ground military action.

Radio Reports
[UPI reported Bangkok diplomatic sources as saying today that Vietnamese troops have virtually destroyed Cambodia's 28,000-man eastern army and taken hundreds of prisoners including Chinese advisers. The sources said both sides were moving fresh forces into the 145-mile battle-front and that fighting which died down Thursday and Friday was likely to flare again.]

The accounts of the military action, which cannot be authenticated from sources close to the events, suggest that Vietnam invaded the "parrot's beak" early last month. The invaders are said to have advanced into Cambodia in strength, supporting their infantry with heavy artillery, armor and captured U.S. fighter-bombers.

The battle is said to have been heavy, but the Vietnamese advance relentless. Vietnam's armed forces surpass Cambodia's in all essential factors: manpower, equipment, battle experience and organizational skill. Observers assume that the invaders halted their advance by their own volition and speculate that this de-escalation occurred at a time when Vietnam had fully demonstrated to its foe its ability to reach whatever point in Cambodia it wished.

In addition to the "parrot's beak" operation, lesser fighting is said to be taking place along the border to the north. This follows months of border skirmishing south of the beak, from the Vietnamese towns of Chau Doc to Hanoi on the Gulf of Siam.

Refugee Reports

To the best of knowledge, sustained by reports from Vietnamese refugees from the battle areas, the initiative until the invasion had been with the Cambodians. Cambodian incursions into Vietnam reached their high point in November, with a stable raid into the Vietnamese province of Tay Ninh, north of the beak.

The raid was said to have produced high Vietnamese casualties, and the raiders were reported to have destroyed a number of recently constructed villages in a so-called "new economic zone," to which Hanoi is banishing large numbers of citizens from southern Vietnam's overpopulated cities.

News Photographer Hunted As Basque Bomber, Gunman

MADRID, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Spanish police, fighting a new outbreak of violence in the Basque region, today identified a newspaper photographer as a member of a separatist guerrilla commando.

Authorities said photographer Jose Zaldia and three other men fought a shoot-out with police in Pamplona. The gunfight erupted when policemen surprised the guerrillas planting a bomb in a trash can near the police station.

The Pamplona attack was one of three yesterday, apparently mounted by the separatist group ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty). Two policemen were injured and one ETA suspect was shot and captured.

Police continued to man roadblocks today in a major hunt for the photographer and other suspects.

Offices Searched
A police communiqué said "a photographer of the newspaper Egin, Jose Zaldia, has been identified as a member of the [Pamplona] commando. His current whereabouts are unknown and an arrest order has been put out across the country."

Investigators searched the Pam-



AP.
MEDICAL TWIST—Veterinary surgeons at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., operate on a 5-foot-long blood python named Randit to clear a blocked intestinal passage.

Assad Explains Opposition to Sadat on Mideast

(Continued from Page 1)

Israel. Now that Sadat has refused an Israeli offer of complete withdrawal from Sinai within five years, and that he is holding out for real Palestinian state, as opposed to home rule, and the complete evacuation of Israeli troops from the West Bank, why don't you close ranks with Egypt? Sadat, incidentally, has categorically and repeatedly rejected the idea of an Israeli-Egyptian agreement as a substitute for an overall settlement.

A—All that floats on the surface now is pure theatrics with the aim of hiding the realities and misleading Arab masses. What is presently going on is something that will lead to a Sinai agreement coupled with a cosmetic formula on the West Bank designed to liquidate the Palestinian question.

Q—What has Sadat given away that he cannot retrieve? The war option?

A—He has given up both the war and the peace options.

Q—In other words, he has opted for no-war-no-peace?

A—The situation in the Middle East does not depend only on what Sadat says or does. I fear that maybe you are influenced by what Sadat reiterates frequently when he says Egypt is the key to war and peace in the area. Of course we are proud of Egypt and its role in the past. However, Sadat's statement that the ruler of Egypt has in his hands the power of decision for war and peace lacks convincing evidence. Otherwise we would have had to avoid any argument on Sadat's behavior and accept what he has done without any discussion. You should not forget that Syria is the cradle of Arab nationalism. We have never capitulated, from the days of the crusades to modern Zionist expansionism.

Q—Sadat says we must abandon the sterile policy of all-or-nothing, that there must be give-and-take in the negotiations. Isn't that the essence of common-sensical, reasonable policies in an age when small conflicts can quickly escalate into major confrontation and confagurations?

A—Tell me, when he says this is he addressing himself to the Arabs or to the Israelis?

Q—I think to both sides.

A—I feel that when he addresses such statements to Arabs he is abusing them and he is condemning the whole Arab struggle of the last 30 years. The question now is one of rights or no rights and one cannot surrender what is right. Nor can Sadat accept what I know he himself believes is not right.

Q—Sadat, for example, recognized that Israel, like its Arab neighbors, has legitimate security concerns. Do you agree?

A—Judging from tangible evidence, such as the expansion of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, we conclude that Israel has expansionist concerns more than it has security concerns. And the proof is what Israel is putting forward and demanding under the heading of security, the kind of demands that are not made by any other country in the world, regardless of its size.

Q—If you are fearful of Egypt going it alone and splitting the confrontation states, why don't you and Jordan join Egypt in the current negotiations, instead of distancing yourself from Egypt as you have been doing?

A—Because we have opted for the road to peace, not war.

Q—Sadat's route will lead to war?

A—It does not lead to peace.

Q—Two negotiating committees are getting under way at the ministerial level in both Cairo and Jerusalem. These are new facts. Where do you see this process going and why did your foreign minister reject in advance anything that comes out of these negotiations?

A—One cannot construct a strong building on a weak foundation. Wrong beginnings lead to wrong conclusions. Therefore one cannot expect anything useful or beneficial to a just peace from such committees or any

similar formula which may be arranged through this process.

Q—Sadat says he hopes to produce the paper work that will enable the Geneva conference to get right to the heart of the matter—the implementation of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and the establishment of a Palestinian state. Why don't you at least give him the benefit of the doubt?

A—Sadat himself knows full well that what he's been doing is to close the door to a Geneva conference because it cannot be used as a cover for separate deals which are now being concluded behind the scenes in the dark.

Q—What role do you see Jordan playing on the road to an overall settlement?

A—Jordan, as one of the confrontation states, has a role in the context of an overall comprehensive settlement. Peace cannot be achieved without Arab unanimity. But I don't see a role for Jordan to play under the shadow of separate deals.

Q—For years you and Sadat have wanted a Palestinian solution in the context of a Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza, closely linked to Jordan. Is that still your position?

A—I said in the past and repeat now we will accept anything agreed upon between the Palestinians and the Jordanians.

Q—With the PLO hardening its position and making it clear George Habash's PFLP they are not bringing the prospects of a Palestinian state any nearer. If the PLO wants to enter the negotiating process, shouldn't it be rethinking its position?

A—Faced with current developments, it seems to me the PLO is left with but a single choice—namely to consolidate national Palestinian unity and to reinforce its struggle to achieve an independent state.

Q—An armed struggle?

A—I don't mean that struggle is by force of arms only. Struggle for national causes throughout history has never been by armed force alone but has taken on various forms—military, political, economic and otherwise. In any event, I'm not trying to determine for the PLO how they should conduct their struggle. This is the PLO's responsibility.

Q—Begin says he will negotiate anything except Israel's destruction, and since he maintains that the PLO seeks Israel's annihilation, he won't deal with the organization. Do you believe the PLO stands for Israel's destruction?

A—Let him address himself to the PLO. Let him say to the PLO's executive committee, "I want to negotiate with you but not on the destruction of Israel" and let him hear their answer.

Q—Will Begin then be favorably impressed?

A—This is the business of the PLO and Israel, not mine.

Q—After Sinai if you told me Palestinian guerrillas would be allowed to launch raids into Israel from Syrian territory but none took place. This authorization has been repeated by some

of your ministers recently. What is your position?

A—The same permission stands. But we have to remember that the Israeli military measures facing the Syrian front have always been very vigilant so perhaps the reason why raids have not taken place is technical.

Q—How many Palestinians do you believe a West Bank-Gaza state could absorb in addition to the 1.1 million already living there?

A—Maybe not a large number but that will not be necessary anyway because under UN resolutions refugees should have the choice of compensation or returning to their dwellings from which they were evicted in 1948.

Q—If this Arab confrontation states do not agree with Begin's 26-point peace plan, don't you think it's now incumbent upon Israel's neighbors to come up with their own peace plan?

A—We have come up with our peace plan since the 1973 war. We said real peace means withdrawal from territories occupied in 1967, recognition of Palestinian rights and the end of the state of war. Nothing could be clearer. And we were ready to go to Geneva to implement this when Sadat went off on a tangent.

Q—The Israelis have left the door open to self-determination on the West Bank in the future and they have not rejected withdrawal in principle after a fixed period of time. Isn't this worth exploring?

A—These are statements that I am not aware of but what is known to us and what is certain is that Israel has no intention of withdrawing from all the territories taken over in '67 and insists on staying in the West Bank and Gaza. It even says that these territories are part of greater Israel while pretending to leave the question of final sovereignty for the future. This was stressed by the Israeli authorities themselves during recent developments. And what's known of the Begin plan confirms this. So I think you're misinformed.

Q—Opponents, adversaries, enemies are talking to each other all over the world. Why shouldn't Arabs and Israelis?

A—After the 1973 war Arabs accepted and agreed to negotiate on the basis of UN resolutions and under the UN umbrella. So we have not refused to talk. It was in this context that the Geneva conference was conceived under the cochairmanship of the two superpowers. However, what's under way now is very far from this concept and also far removed from international legitimacy and UN resolutions.

Q—What exactly are the Arabs generally and Syria in particular prepared to do about peace today?

A—We have nothing more to do now than what we have already done since 1973, that still stands. It's my view that interaction and reaction are now taking place in the region and with time these will shake down into their final shape. The movement toward peace is now at a stand-



Hafez al-Assad

still. This may continue for a time which is difficult to measure now. It's also difficult to determine in what way this movement will take place in the future. However, I want to reemphasize that peace remains our goal and we shall continue to strive for it as much as we can—but it must be a just one in the full sense of the word.

Q—Then why did you join the Rejectionist Front countries at the recent Tripoli summit in Libya?

A—What took place was definitely not a Rejectionist Front. It was the front of Arab steadfastness. We decided not to retreat in the face of the Zionist offensive and to persevere because the moves now taking place in the region embody a conspiracy against the Arab nation with the objective of imposing its capitulation. And we will not allow this conspiracy to pass. We will defeat it. In the first article of our statement at the end of the Tripoli summit, we said that Sadat had destroyed peace efforts. We didn't say we were against peace. Therefore there are no rejectionist states.

Q—Your Information minister told me last night that he was convinced Washington had advanced knowledge of Sadat's initiative. I tried to dissuade him of this notion. He also concluded that by backing Sadat, the U.S. must have realized the repercussions in the region and therefore the U.S. must be in favor of a no-war-no-peace situation. Does this mean that you feel the U.S. role of "honest intermediary," which you praised when I last saw you in July, has been overtaken by events?

A—Well, U.S. backing of Sadat's moves does not serve the cause of peace. And it appears that the U.S. is now confining its own moves and role to the framework of Sadat's initiative. That's obvious to any observer and not at all helpful if the aim is to bring about a comprehensive settlement.

Q—What would be the point of another anti-Sadat summit so soon after Tripoli as proposed by Algeria?

A—We're now in the course of working for the consolidation of the national Arab steadfastness front which we formed at Tripoli. The exact details of what will be discussed at the new summit are now being considered in bilateral meetings, such as the ones President Bourquienne of Algeria conducted in Baghdad and Damascus this week.

Q—Behind the PLO, say Western critics, stand such radical states as Syria, Iraq, Libya and Southern Yemen and behind these states stands the Soviet Union. This is the line of subversion, they argue, that Moscow hopes to establish close to the oil jugular of West Europe, the U.S. and Japan. Do you feel comfortable in such an alliance?

A—The Soviet Union is merely standing on our side for our struggle to liberate the occupied territories and to ensure Palestinian rights. No more, no less. The assessment of this stand by all these concerned with peace in the region, whether they are in Europe or the U.S., should be a positive one.

Good Memory, Some Booze Help Nonflier Land Dead Pilot's Plane

BURLINGTON, Ontario, Jan. 6 (UPI).—Donald Pratt relied last week on a bottle of whiskey and six hours of flying lessons taken 32 years ago to safely land a small plane in which the pilot had died of a heart attack.

Mr. Pratt, a 49-year-old contractor, was one of two passengers on a Cessna-182 bound for North Ontario Wednesday when pilot Peter Kirwan, 57, slumped over into Mr. Pratt's lap 30 minutes after takeoff.

"When it happened, I just thought, 'We're dead,' then I said, 'If I don't get her out of here, we are going to be dead. I'm big enough, old enough and ugly enough; I should know how to do something.'"

Mr. Pratt took the controls with the plane in thick clouds at 7,300 feet. After briefly losing control several times, he contacted air-traffic controllers at Toronto International Airport, who cleared the skies and began giving him instructions. Minutes later, Mr. Pratt guided the plane to a bumpy but safe landing. An ambulance took Mr. Kirwan to a hospital, where he was pronounced dead.

Mr. Pratt attributed the safe landing to his six hours of flying lessons in 1946 and "about four ounces of straight, raw whiskey" from a bottle he had taken on the flight. "A bottle of booze can help once in a while," he said.

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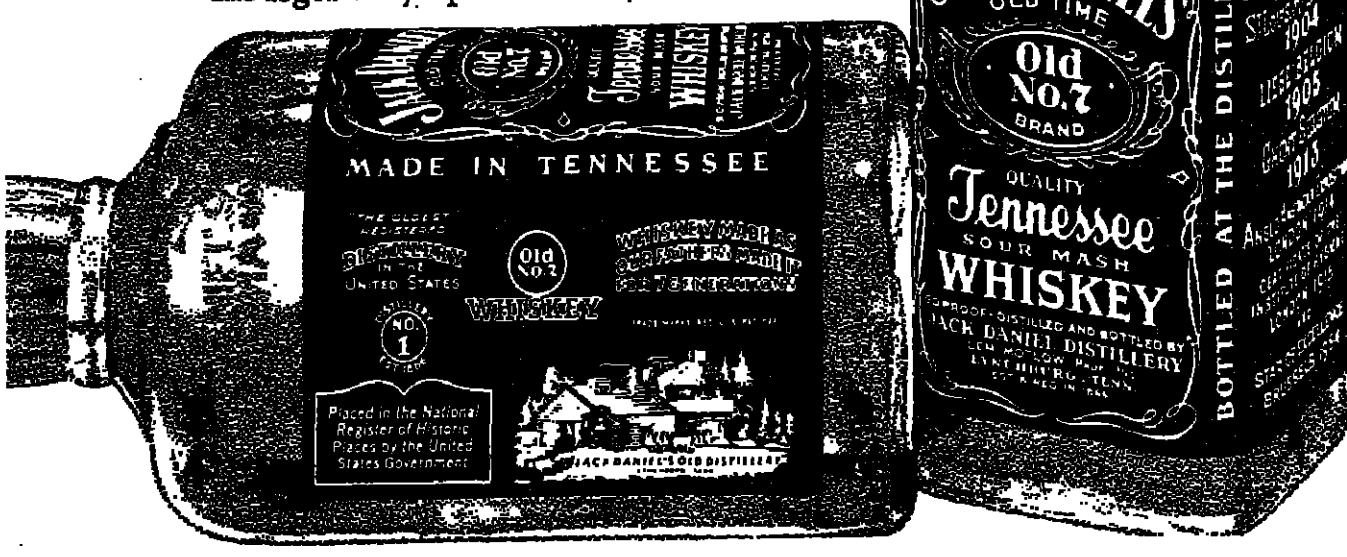
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Obituaries

John Gordon, 77, in Michigan, A Former President of GM

ROYAL OAK, Mich., Jan. 8 (AP).—John F. Gordon, 77, who worked his way from laboratory technician to president of General Motors, is dead.

Mr. Gordon, who retired in 1965, died Friday night in Beaumont Hospital here after a brief illness.

Mr. Gordon spent his entire industrial career with General Motors. During World War II, he worked at the Allison Aircraft Engine Division at Indianapolis, helping to design and develop liquid-cooled aircraft engines for fighter aircraft.

He designed engines for the Cadillac division and in 1946 was named Cadillac general manager and a vice-president of the corporation.

He later was vice-president in charge of the GM engineering staff and group executive in charge of the body and assembly divisions.

He was elected president and chief operating officer in 1958, a position he held until his retirement.

Sally Eilers

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Jan. 8 (UPI).—Sally Eilers, 69, a movie actress in the 1920s and 1930s, has died.

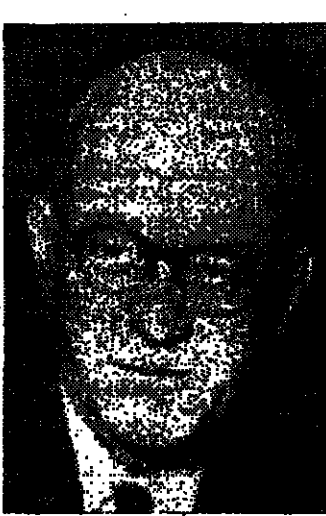
Miss Eilers had an apparent heart attack at the Motion Picture Country Home and Hospital, a home for the aged. She appeared in the original "State Fair," "Let Us Be Gay," "Hat Check Girl," "Remember Last Night" and "Bad Girl."

Dick Porter

SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 8 (UPI).—Dick Porter, 46, lead singer of the Ink Spots, a popular music group formed in 1938, has died, apparently of a heart attack. The group was performing here during the weekend.

Alfred Paceard

ANNBOY, France, Jan. 8 (AP).—Alfred Paceard, 66, a bell found-



John Gordon

er who cast 37 copies of the Liberty Bell for the United States in 1950, died yesterday, his family announced.

Mr. Paceard, who attended the Versailles reception for President Carter Thursday night, had a heart attack in Paris on Friday.

Cesare Fragoni

ROME, Jan. 8 (AP).—Prof. Cesare Fragoni, 96, a physician whose patients included the inventor of wireless telegraphy, Guglielmo Marconi, and Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini, has died.

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First Week of '78 a Rocky One in Several Sectors

By Carl Gewirtz

Thus, on the face of it, there is little reason to expect huge U.S. support for the dollar to prevent it from declining. A more meaningful interpretation of the U.S. action last week is that

Lead manager UBS explained the absence by assuming that both banks were preparing their issues and were thus unable to adhere

By Thomas E. Millaneu

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (NYT).—

All of these developments in three weeks have aroused intense interest and debate, and

professionals who were correct in their view that stock prices could perform their assessment for 1978 as a whole, the citizenry to rush out and buy a

their appraisals for 1977 take the better over the near term, but is not one that would encourage utilities.

professionals who were correct in their appraisals for 1977 take the view that stock prices could perform better over the near term, but their assessment for 1978 as a whole is not one that would encourage the citizenry to rush out and buy equities.

NUREMBERG, West Germany.

In December, 1976, unemployment was 1,089,900, rising to 1,248,900, or 5.5 per cent, the following January.

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%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89		
%	Shawmut	.68	88	85.5	84.5	84.5	94.5	92	90	89	89	94	92	90	89	89</							

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Bremen (e)	33.075	63.1775	16.507	7.0045	3.705	14.4475	6.320	112.3	5.
Frankfurt	2.1350	4.0780	—	45.14	2.4222	93.37	6.450	106.00	26
London (s)	1.1115	—	4.5065	9.9100	1895.50	4.3590	83.04	3.5590	11.5
Wien	874.50	1668.90	409.45	194.85	—	330.98	53.37	432.95	140
Paris	4.7325	9.9150	221.450	—	8.4160	206.990	14.3980	234.410	30.5
Zurich	2.0515	2.7090	94.6001	42.7380	0.3308	87.9571	6.1006	—	34.5

The following are collar values as given in London. Danish kron: 5.46
Escudo: 60.40; Israeli £: 18.55; Paeta: 81.58; Schilling: 15.335; Sw krona: 4.65
Yen: 240.80; Norw. krona: 5.2128; Fin. mark: 4.0475; Belgian financial franc: 33.195; Hong Kong \$: 4.5170; Singapore \$: 2.3445; Canadian \$: 0.91465 U.S. dollar

(e) Commercial franc (s) Units of 100 (s) Units of 1,000 (s) Units of 10,000
(12) Amounts needed to buy one pound

Bonds	LAST Price	Bonds	LAST Price	Bonds	LAST Price	Bonds	LAST Price
UGSP 10/400	102 3/4	WAJL 5/400	75 1/4	WISC 11/16	97 1/4	Yng 15 4/100	53 1/4

Bank Stock Quotations		Mitsui Finance Europe Limited		N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS		SALOMON BROTHERS INTERNATIONAL		J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO.	
(Closing prices of the week's trading)				(London) Limited		Limited		Aktienbank	
Baybank	27 1/4	23		SMITH BARNET, HARRIS UPHAM & CO.	23 1/4	SOCIETE CENTRALE DE BANQUE	23 1/4	SOCIETE BANCAIRE BARCLAYS (SUISSE) S.A.	23 1/4
Cleveland Trust Co.	32 1/4	23 1/4				SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.	23 1/4	SOCIETE GENERALE ALSACIENNE DE BANQUE (FRANCE)	23 1/4
Deutsche Bank Corporation	48	24				SOCIETE SEQUANAISE DE BANQUE	23 1/4	SOCIETE PRIVEE DE GESTION FINANCIERE	23 1/4
Fidelity Ind. Corp.	11 1/4	23				SUMITOMO FINANCE INTERNATIONAL	23 1/4	SOFIAS S.p.A.	23 1/4
First Nat. Bank	18	18 1/4				SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN	23 1/4	STRAUSS, TURNBULL & CO.	23 1/4
First Nat. City	35 1/4	34 1/4				TAI TO KOE FINANCE HONGKONG	23 1/4		23 1/4
General Company	49 1/4	44 1/4				TRADE DEVELOPMENT BANK,	23 1/4		23 1/4
Ind. Var. Bank & Trust Phil.	28 1/4	26 1/4				TRADITION INTERNATIONAL S.A.	23 1/4		23 1/4
Lincoln First Bank	21 1/4	22 1/4				TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT	23 1/4		23 1/4
Melroe Nat. Bank Phila.	31 1/4	29 1/4				UNITED OVERSEAS BANK S.A. GENEVA	23 1/4		23 1/4
Nat. City Corporation	38 1/4	36 1/4				VEREINS- UND WESTBANK	23 1/4		23 1/4
New England Merch. Boston	18	18 1/4				M. M. WARBURG-BRINCKMANN, WIRTZ & CO.	23 1/4		23 1/4
Philadelphia Nat. Corp.	27 1/4	26 1/4				WOBACO INVESTMENTS	23 1/4		23 1/4
Pitts. Nat. Bank	36	34 1/4				January 9, 1978.			
Prov. Nat. Corporation	27 1/4	25 1/4							
Secur. Pac. Corporation	27 1/4	27 1/4							
Shawmut Ass. Boston	28 1/4	29 1/4							
Sta. Str. Bank Boston	18 1/4	19 1/4							
U.S. Trust New York	22 1/4	23 1/4							
Un. Va. Bankshares	19 1/4	20 1/4							

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	Sales (Units)	PE	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.	Pct. Chg.		Sales (Units)	PE	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.	Pct. Chg.		Sales (Units)	PE	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.	Pct. Chg.			
Myers	6548	6	18	124	154	+1	+11.5		SimPrec	20	1054	10	94	52	94	+4	+4.1	Stearns	120	4571	9	274	994	98	+4	+12.1
NCA	107	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimS	20	1054	10	94	52	94	+4	+4.1	StkVLC	2.10	493	7	234	994	98	+4	+12.1
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimPol	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #1	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #2	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #3	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #4	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #5	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #6	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #7	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #8	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #9	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #10	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #11	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #12	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #13	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #14	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #15	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #16	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #17	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #18	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #19	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #20	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #21	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #22	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #23	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #24	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #25	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #26	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #27	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #28	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #29	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #30	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #31	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #32	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #33	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #34	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #35	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #36	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #37	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #38	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #39	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #40	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #41	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #42	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #43	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #44	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #45	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #46	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #47	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #48	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #49	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #50	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #51	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #52	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #53	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #54	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #55	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #56	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #57	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #58	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #59	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #60	4.7	274	1174	124	14	+1	+24.6	
SCM	1	1	1	1	1	+1	+100		SimP	50	9244	12	164	10	114	+4	+27.2	StkVLC #61	4.7	274	1174	124	14			

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urke

pf	10	201	111%	104%	107%	+	3%	
28	1996	7	8%	5%	6%	-	1%	
p	.80	1013	6	76%	12%	14%	+	2%
.05a	48519	10	91%	5%	11%	+	8%	
wi	14652		4	15-16	1%	4%	+2	9-16
pf .70	3688			23%	13%	23%	+	8%
try	2160	14	3%	2	2%	+	1%	
	2854	7	9%	2	2%	+		

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(Continued - on Page 7)

Wood Ended Jan. 6, 1978

Canadian dollar, medium term	8.89 %
French franc, long term	11.15 %

Close	Option	& price	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Close	Op
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Last	Class	Option & price	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Close	Option &
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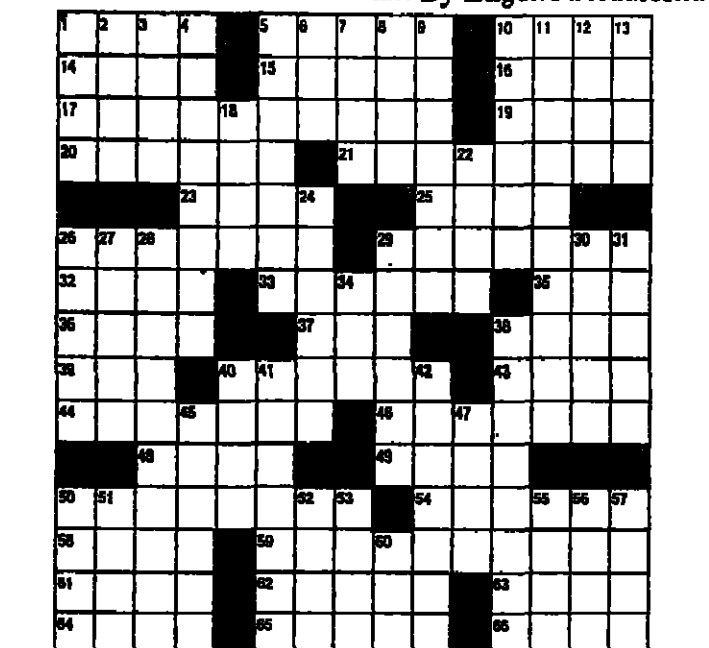
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CROSSWORD —By Eugene T. Maleska

—By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS			44 Tools for boring	18 French animal
1 Informal farewell	46 Displays	23 White-tailed bird		
5 Kind of button	48 ostentatiously	24 Thai Aryans of		
10 Acronymic title	49 Foray	the central		
once held by	49 Glottal stop	Caucasus		
MacArthur	50 Humbly penitent	26 Blue glass		
14 Levi's	54 Samples	27 Sight on the		
Peacock Throne	58 Potpourri	Red Sea		
15 Gauthier's larist	59 Accordion's next	28 Buddy up with		
16 Espinosa rule	61 Elderlieke	29 Sonos		
17 Diklozy tactic	63 English dynasty	30 Student of a sort		
19 Two prepositions	63 The shamrock is	31 Ogleps		
in one	its symbol	34 Time zone		
20 Biased	64 Former spouses,	38 Flapper-age		
21 Filipino, e.g.	for short	vehicle		
23 Polymestane's	65 Peacks	40 Den		
progenitor	68 Ribbed	41 Pinda a true bill		
of men	DOWN	42 Cats and dogs		
25 Rabbit	1 Petty quarrel	Hamelin could		
26 Assassins	2 Seed covering	have used		
29 Apprehended	3 Argentine timber	45 Disiect		
through touch,	tree	47 Touchdown		
sight, etc.	4 Imports zest	accompaniment		
32 Entangle	5 Frugal	50 Traffic marker		
33 Uganda pest	6 Loser to D.D.E.	51 Evergreen genus		
35 Signal to a	7 Western alliance	52 Solicit patronage		
broker	8 Ancient way	53 Within: Comb.		
36 "More's the	9 Franchises	form		
"may!"	10 Tea-party treats	55 Chen's scribe,		
37 Compass	11 Smuggled goods	famous for		
reading	12 Minutes of a	shorthand		
38 Deserve	meeting	56 Geraint's		
39 Rent	13 Place for a form	beloved		
40 Kind of bug	of polo	57 "All there"		
43 Topnotcher		60 Lunar leaper		

WEATHER

ALGARVE	C	F	Overcast	NADRID	C	F	Variable
AMSTERDAM	22	34	Variable	NIAGARA	7	46	Cloudy
ANZARA	1	34	Snow	NIJAN	9	43	Fog
ATLANTA	5	31	Overcast	MONTREAL	-8	18	Snow
BAGDAD	18	34	Clear	MUNICH	3	37	Cloudy
BELGRADE	-28	28	Overcast	MUNICH	3	37	Cloudy
BELIN	1	34	Fog	MUNY YORK	-7	40	Snow
BIRMINGHAM	1	34	Fog	MUNY YORK	-7	40	Snow
BUCHAREST	-38	28	Clear	OSLO	-2	38	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	-27	37	Cloudy	PARIS	4	39	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	1	34	Clear	PARIS	4	39	Cloudy
CEOPENAGEN	3	37	Cloudy	ROME	11	38	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	13	30	Clear	SOFIA	-1	35	Clear
CRAZY	1	34	Clear	STOCKHOLM	4	35	Cloudy
CUNBURGH	-41	34	Cloudy	TEHRAN	13	35	Cloudy
GENEVE	7	43	Clear	TEL AVIV	13	35	Cloudy
HAGUE	1	34	Clear	TEHRAN	13	35	Cloudy
HAVANA	-2	36	Fog	VIENNA	2	36	Cloudy
HELSINKI	20	34	Cloudy	WARSAW	4	36	Cloudy
HOUSTON	38	38	Snow	WARSZAWA	6	46	Cloudy
LA PALMAS	19	36	Clear	ZURICH	3	37	Cloudy
LONDON	3	37	Fog				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada

Cloudy at 1700 GMT, o

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices, Jan. 6, 1978

[illegible]

PEANUTS



B. I RESOLVE NEVER TO RUN
C. OFF WITH SHIRLEY AGAIN.

HOW SWEET.

LOOKS LIKE THIS IS FOR
KEEPS, SHIRL.



BLONDIE

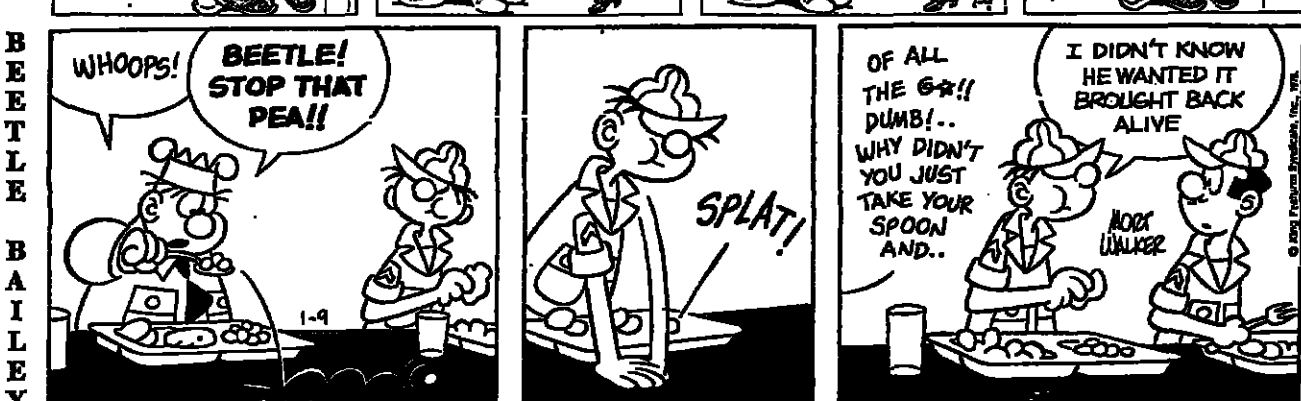
MR. DITHERS, DAGWOOD WILL BE A LITTLE LATE THIS MORNING

HOW COME?

HE'S STILL UPSTAIRS-- HALF ASLEEP

WHEN I LEFT HIM HE WAS TRYING TO PUT HIS PANTS OVER HIS HEAD!

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BRADLEY EXPLAINS...

HAVING FOUND THAT DR. JIM HAS CHANGED THE COMBINATION OF THE OFFICE SAFE, CHARLOTTE DEMANDS HER HALF OF THE CONTENTS

LET ME TELL YOU SOMETHING, SWEETHEART-- GET OUT WHILE YOU'RE STILL ABLE TO WALK!

NOT UNTIL YOU GIVE ME \$70,000!

GET OUT! NOW!

JIM! DON'T!




JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Heri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles,
one letter to each square, to form
four ordinary words.

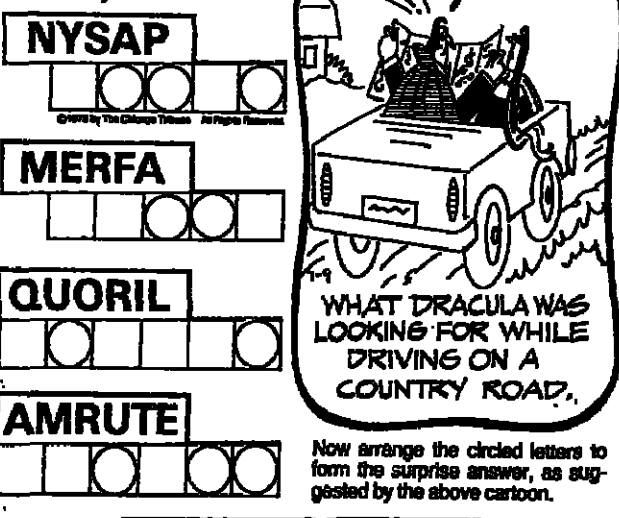
NYSAP

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



ANSWER THE

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: **PIECE COLON BASKET LAWFUL**
Answer: How to move with the times —
"CLOCKWISE"

*"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
Printed in Great Britain.*

BOOKS

WORKING IT OUT

23 Women Writers, Artists, Scientists and Scholars

Talk About Their Lives and Work

Edited by Sara Ruddick and Pamela Daniels. Forewords by
 Rick Bartheson Books Illustrated 349 pp \$11.95

Reviewed by Alden Whitman

A MIXTURE of feminist anathemas—indolments of what are assertedly the ruling concepts in American intellectual life—"Working It Out" strives to develop a statement of current feminist thinking that is based on the authors' personal battles with male chauvinism. Articulate and angry, the authors often express viewpoints in what seems like scholastic terms.

Adrienne Rich puts it most boldly in her essay, which sets the tone for the book. "Feminism means," she asserts, "that we renounce our obedience to the fathers and recognize to what we have described is not the whole world. Masculine ideologies are the creation of masculine subjectivity; they are neither objective, nor value free, nor inclusively 'human.'"

"Feminism implies that we recognize fully the inadequacy for us, the discomfort of masculine ideologies; and that we project to think, and act, out of that recognition."

Miss Rich declares "that to make visible the full meaning of women's experiences, to reinterpret knowledge in terms of that experience, is now the most important task of thinking." She makes the case fully, because she calls for "a community of women co-workers" who will "support and nourish" one another. Although such separatism is not fully subscribed to by all the essayists in this book, all do seem to project a desire for apartness in a world enthralled by men.

Miss Rich's prescriptions are only slightly modified by Sara Ruddick and Pamela Daniela, who point out that there is "nothing new in women working," adding:

"What is new is that women

in increasing numbers are choosing to work and that the way they are choosing is not justified solely by its contribution to a well-being of their families."

The 23 women who contribute to "Working It Out," all co-edited from the middle or upper class, ventured 10 years and more ago into career areas that have long been virtually exclusive male. Bright, they nonetheless discovered that men were not about to let them into the club. They were forced to increase their sense of insecurity.

One of the liveliest essays is among the least self-conscious and most political—is Nan Weinstein's, titled "How Can Girl Teach a Great Big Class. Men?" An experimental psychologist, Miss Weinstein joins M. Keller in giving Harvard humps, but she concentrates on the women who have struggled for an academic job since the 1960s. She also humorously notes that the scientific world has changed since she squeezed into it "because I managed to become established psychologist with it, but because a women's movement came along to change character."

The evidence of "Working It Out," the scientists had no difficulty in achieving what writers and artists—teachers of English literature—all fields in which women have traditionally been accepted, if joyously welcomed. Even so, the essayists stress their loneliness and confusion and troubles they had with the sense of guilt they were worried about not being mothers.

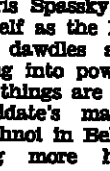
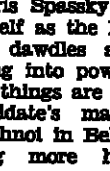
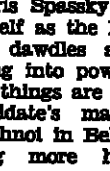
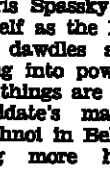
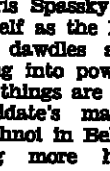
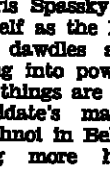
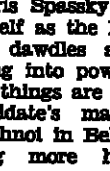
Given the essayists' experience—or at least their perceptions—them—one can readily understand their drive toward scholasticism. The depths of the essayists' anger and the height of their yearnings are well worth paying attention to. Admittedly, many women are somewhat better off in 1978 than they were in 1968, but their advances remain too modest for many of them.

These essays are from a vanguard, and women and males will find them maddening, but more often illuminating and instructive. Does it constitute a golden statement? No, but it does not drop, either.

Alden Whitman is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHIESS

-By Robert Byrum

Boris Spassky used to describe himself as the lazy Russian bear who dawdles at first, later to spring into powerful action. The way things are going in his final candidate's match with Viktor Korchnoi in Brest, Spassky is doing a more hibernating than lunging.																																																	
His opening preparation seems to be very much a sometime thing—if he burned the midnight oil, the chances are its warm haze caused him to doze off. Against a well-worn Korchnoi preference, the Winner Variation of the French Defense, Spassky has come up empty-handed, lacking a viable attack and losing two games.																																																	
However, in other games, it has been evident that Spassky has profited in some sense of home analysis. For example, in the fifth game, he produced an improvement in a formerly doubtful line of defense against the English Opening and fairly convincingly achieved a draw.																																																	
... B-N5; 16 B-N Korchnoi's second pawn sacrifice could not be accepted either because 16... BxP: 17 KR-E1, Bc 18 NxB, PxN (18... N-N; 19 Qx P-Q4; 20 N-N, PxB; 21 BxP Q-B1; 22 B-R5 would give Wx writing positional superiority 19 B-Q3, Q-QN3; 20 B-QN P 21 BxP, RxB; 22 B-R5 we have left Black without sufficient compensation for the lost c-pawn.																																																	
However, Spassky's 16... N-N brought him through the complications without serious damage. After 21... B-K3, Korchnoi's had a two-bishop ending with mobile king-side pawn major against Spassky's crippled QR yet the black pieces were all placed.																																																	
Against Spassky's immediate 8... Q-R3?, Korchnoi might have considered the gambit 9 P-B5, Q-B5; 10 Q-Q17, BxP: 11 B-QB1, which gives White some compensation for the pawn. Instead, his retreat 9 N-Q2 permitted Spassky to develop his game and win, 9... B-N; 10 PxB, O-O; 11 O-O, P-Q4.																																																	
Korchnoi arranged to rid himself of the backward QBP by 15 P-QB4, relying on the point that 15... QxP: 16 B-N2, P-QN3; 17 B-Q3, N-B3 (not 17... Q-N3; 18 BxN1, PxB; 19 N-K4 with a winning king-side attack); 18 QxQ.																																																	
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By Beating Vilas in Straight Sets

Borg Makes It Clear That He's No. 1

By Barry Lorge

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (UPI).—A certain final comes down the 1977 tennis season to the eight days into the new year, with the same players who were played: Jimmy Connors, Bjorn Borg in the title match of the \$400,000 Masters tournament.

At the top, billing has changed in 12 months. There no longer can be any reasonable doubt that Borg is the No. 1 player for 1978.

The 21-year-old Wimbledon champion clinched that title honor yesterday by beating Guillermo Vilas.

Vilas, the 25-year-old left-hander who had won 30 of 81 matches in the last month, decided his only way to beat Borg was to attack at every opportunity, but Borg's extraordinary quickness and passing shots deflected his designs on command.

Borg, content to keep the ball in play with his topspin groundstrokes as long as Vilas cared to play, made his biggest shots counterpunches and won decisively, 6-3, 6-3, in 1 hour 22 minutes.

Records Fall At Ali Indoor Track Meet

LONG BEACH, Calif., Jan. 8 (UPI).—Sprinter Muhammad Ali, pole vaulter Mike Tully and runner Herman Fraser all set world indoor records last night in the first annual Muhammad Ali Invitational track meet.

Tully vaulted 15 feet 4 inches to beat the previous world indoor pole vault best of 15-3 3/4 set in 1976 by Dan Ripley.

Fraser, 24, broke the 400-meter record by running 50.7 seconds, 6.7 seconds faster than the previous record of 57.4 seconds.

Fraser kept the action going when he topped the 400-meter track in the 500-meter run in 1:01.3, snipping 1.1 seconds off the mark set by Stan Vinson of the United States in 1974 and equaled by Aubrey Wilson of Guyana in 1977.

Outstanding Field

McTear, including an outstanding field of sprinters, including Harvey Glance, two-time NCAA 100-yard dash champion; Steve Williams, World Cup 100-yard winner; Don Quarrie, Olympic 200-meter gold medalist; and Steve Riddick, the 1977 indoor track athlete of the year.

Riddick was second in 6.62, and Glance third in 6.88.

Tully made his record leap in the pole vault on his third attempt at 15-4.

Dick Burkley almost stole the 1500-meter race, but Wilson Walwa of Kenya caught him with 300 meters to go and went on to win by six meters in 3:38.6, the second fastest ever indoors.

Paul Cummings, second in 3:39.4, set a new U.S. indoor best.

Ali Is Demanding \$16-Million Purse

LONG BEACH, Calif., Jan. 8 (UPI).—Muhammad Ali said Friday he wants \$16 million to defend his heavyweight boxing title against Ken Norton and if he gets it, he will be his last fight.

He said he was not yielding to any World Boxing Council threat of losing his title by agreeing to a Norton fight, and added:

"This is business. I'm not going to fight him just because somebody tells me I have a deadline to fight. When they put up \$16 million in the bank for me, the fight will be on."

Moscow on Schedule

MOSCOW, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Lord Kilgallon, president of the International Olympic Committee, said during a visit here that he was pleased with the progress the Soviet Union is making on construction for the 1980 Summer Olympics. He said the construction projects are progressing ahead of schedule in most cases.

He left as something of a rebellious free-thinker, a curle who took God into the tough east London docks. He briefly ran Oxford, the British overseas aid charity; and now holds the highest office in social service in English local government.

The Sports Council regarded his appointment as a coup: an able administrator, a sharp publicist, and a man who would give impetus and spread the gospel of their "sport for all" (the people) policy. Immediately, however, Denis Howell, the sports minister, exercised a governmental veto, refusing to approve Stacey's appointment and yet giving no reasons for that.

Outrage The members were at once ready to defy the minister, to mass behind their man. However Christmas scattered them—some, including the chairman, were holidaying abroad and Tuesday is the first time an emergency gathering could be arranged. And this gave time enough for the opposition Conservative party to announce support for the minister's time for the outrage to subside and for members to realize that Howell had already virtually defeated them.

"Look," says one member, anonymous as Sports Council members usually insist on being, "Stacey was the right chap to do all that the Sports Council needs. But hell, the royal charter under which the council

was set up gives the minister a perfect constitutional right to toss him out. We never thought he would, but Howell is nothing if not a stayer and now he has acted. Nothing we can do will unnerve him or alter the decision. We have got on our faces to remove any of it is to accept now that for whatever reason—the minister says so to our man and we must choose somebody else."

Ambiguous Wording

That member is one of three I consulted who would have stood behind Stacey, who voted for him, yet who now go to Tuesday's meeting defeated. Sir Robin Brook, chairman of the Sports Council, does not. He not only still regards Stacey as the appointed director, but also believes the minister has used the ambiguous wording of the royal charter to bar the path of Stacey because of personal dislike. Sir Robin fences well enough to have been a British side champion in his day, but he is 69 and due to retire from the chairmanship of the council in May. Howell's supporters simply use delaying tactics to start a new selection process, one which will not appoint a director until the chairmanship also changes hands.

Whatever the strength of the political or the personal wrangles involved, the affair has un-

dermined a deep and perhaps irreversible divide in the running of British sport. A Conservative spokesman, MP Hector Monro, admitted to me that he acted in support of Howell without knowing the reasons the minister exercised his veto. Monro admitted, too, that he will seek to remove the veto from the Constitution in the future, but that has overtones of shutting the stable door.

Think the Worst

Howell is talking off the record to a chosen few. He has apparently written to Sir Robin this weekend, stating his own nominee and giving some reasons for his veto. But none for public consumption—and in that case we are entitled to think the worst: to think that his reasons are political, that perhaps Stacey's voice might threaten his own as "the voice of sport," that personal dislikes or sheer bloody-mindedness come into it.

However, Howell is saying in private that he fears Stacey could have divided Oxford (a theory not substantiated by fact), that Stacey has worn too many hats, that he is remote from present-day sport, that he might treat the Sports Council as a purely short-term platform, and that the Sports Council should anyway be capable of producing its chief executive

Vilas sailed a backhand long for 30-40 and then let a blooming backhand return of a good serve go. It fell just inside the baseline for a winner. Borg served out the match at love.

That was the kind of discouraging day it was for Vilas, who is 4-13 in career meetings with Borg and 1-3 since 1974.

The victory gave Borg the nod over Vilas—French and Forest Hills champion—for the No. 1 ranking. Despite Vilas's protestations that the year ended Dec. 31, the Masters is the last event of 1977 much as next Sunday's Super Bowl climaxes the 1977 football season. And Borg's Wimbledon triumph, 56-2 tournament record since April, and 3-0 record over Vilas make him the clear-cut player of the year.

Connors's opinion on the ranking situation was simple: "You guys [the press] rank us. I just go out and play tennis."

Determined Effort

He played exceptionally well yesterday in thwarting Gottfried's determined effort and showed why he is a champion in securing from that 0-40 hole in the third game of the final set. Gottfried overhit a forehand volley, his favorite shot, off a blistering Connors drive at deuce and then couldn't make a forehand return off a big serve.

Connors went on to break for 3-1, after Gottfried had saved himself with a couple of spectacular low volleys, and served out the match.

Yet, the Oakland Raiders probably spent \$250,000 in their Super Bowl week last year.

"We had 200 rooms. We gave each of our players singles," said Al Locasale, the Raiders' executive assistant. "Then we had friends of the owners. That \$170,000, and the air fare, that the league gives us, is totally inadequate. We brought along 246 people."

"There Are No Camps"

And once they were brought along, says Locasale, "We needed a car fleet, phones, tickets—there are no camps. All the tickets cost money."

The league's ring budget assumes that each team will buy about 60 rings. But the Raiders gave out 99 rings—to owners, injured hall players, the coaching staff, front-office workers, and to some especially friendly newsmen.

In addition to these other expenses, the Super Bowl champion contends with some glutinous hall players the following season. "What about the cost of bonuses, the cost of raises?" asks the league's executive director, Don Weiss. "Many clubs have bonus arrangements with players. The players don't even have to be on the Super Bowl winner. Just getting to the bowl guarantees them extra money."

Even allowing for inflation, the winner of Super Bowl XII will be the envy of those pioneers who played in the league's first championship game on Dec. 17, 1957. The Chicago Bears won the title that day over the New York Giants and earned \$210.34 apiece. The Giants? They each grossed \$140.22.

Meal Money

The Broncos and Cowboys will earn more than that in meal money. The Players Association demands that its members receive \$25 a day for food.

Football players, of course, aren't the only ones who will spend money Super Bowl week. "We estimate, conservatively, that the impact of a Super Bowl on our economy will be \$25 to \$30 million," said Ben Levy, who headed Mayor Moon Landrieu's task

force to bring the big event to New Orleans.

Levy, the former executive director of the Superdome, also estimated that an extra 60,000 visitors would be lured to his town. That is approximately the number of out-of-town fans with seats. There are about 75,000 seats in the Superdome. About 17,000 are reserved for the season ticket-holders of the prime tenants—the New Orleans Saints. The remaining 60,000 or so seats are split up this way: 20 per cent (about 12,000) to each visiting team; 750 tickets to each of the other 26 NFL clubs, a total of 19,800; the remaining 15,000 sold to newsmen,

television sponsors and friends of the NFL.

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"Our police are experienced at crowd control," Levy said. "We have the Carnival every year."

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Pete Rozelle, the league's commissioner, admits the Super Bowl is a big-money event—and he's proud of it.

"It's fashionable to knock money and the Super Bowl," he says. "But you think about money all the time with the Super Bowl, more than any other sports event. That's because it's a one-shot event."



Mate Parlov pokes a right at Miguel Cuello.

Yugoslav Takes Light-Heavyweight Title

MILAN, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—Mate Parlov of Yugoslavia scored a knockout victory over champion Miguel Angel Cuello of Argentina to win the World Boxing Council version of the light-heavyweight title here last night.

Parlov, 29, became the first professional boxer from Eastern Europe to win a world crown

with a straight left that laid Cuello out in the final minute of the ninth round.

The Argentine had to be revived with smelling salts as dozens of Yugoslav fans poured into the ring to raise Parlov shoulder-high in triumph.

Cuello, 30, making the first defense of the title he won in May, was always struggling

against the wily Parlov, who proved to be a master tactician. The Argentine, giving away more than three inches in height, was never able to cope with Parlov's right jab and was falling behind on points when the Yugoslav delivered the explosive left which ended it all.

Parlov is a university graduate who won the Olympic title in 1972.

In the Super Bowl, a Big Signal-Caller Is Money

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (UPI).—For the Dallas Cowboys and Denver Broncos, a trip to the Super Bowl next Sunday means a chance at the Tiffany-designed trophy, memorabilia no one can take away—and red ink.

In this annual race to capitalism (and this year's event will produce the greatest box-office gate in the history of team sports), the contending clubs are so happy to be there that they toss around money as easily as an official drops a yellow flag.

True, the players on each club will earn a lot of money—\$23,000 apiece to the winners, a \$23,000 consolation prize for the losers.

There are also these other grand figures:

• The National Football League will receive \$4.5 million from CBS for the telecast.

• CBS will receive as much as \$325,000 a minute from sponsors.

• The Superdome will gross about \$2.3 million. The only other sports event that had a greater "live" gate was the famed long-count bout in 1977, at Soldiers Field in Chicago, where Gene Tunney retained his heavyweight title over Jack Dempsey. More than \$2.6 million was spent that day.

• Each seat in the Superdome costs \$30. Everyone pays for a seat except working newsmen—even the people who have paid up to \$50,000 a year to lease the luxury "Sky Boxes" atop the stands.

The Cowboys and the Broncos receive \$170,000 apiece for the teams' expenses for eight days in New Orleans. In addition, each receives the equivalent of 80 first-class, round-trip airplane seats from their respective cities.

And there is also their ring allowance. Super Bowl winners (and losers) get rings with their team colors. The rings are heavily jeweled, usually with a diamond. In the Super Bowl, the league allows \$62,000 to the winners and \$21,000 for the losers to pay for these rings.

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"We had 200 rooms. We gave each of our players singles," said Al Locasale, the Raiders' executive assistant. "Then we had friends of the owners. That \$170,000, and the air fare, that the league gives us, is totally inadequate. We brought along 246 people."

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He finished in a total of 2 minutes 34 seconds. Mahre was second in 2:34.42 and Andreas Wenzel third in 2:38.26. Jean-Luc Fournier was fourth and Klaus Heidegger fifth.

Two Disciplines

The victory was Stenmark's fifth in five slalom and giant slalom races this season as he attempts to win the World Cup championship for the third successive year. Another victory tomorrow in the slalom here will give him the maximum 150 points a skier can accumulate in the two disciplines, six weeks after the season started and more than two months before it ends.

If anybody doubted that Stenmark was in wonderful form, it was he himself. Looking grim after the first run, he said of the possibility of his first defeat, "I wasn't waiting for it to happen, but I knew it would."

Asked if he was feeling strong, he surprised his questioner by saying "No." He was not ill, he continued, "I don't know why, I'm just not feeling strong."

His mood picked up considerably after the second run, in which he started fast. When his time was announced, he looked pleased and when Mahre's time was announced, Stenmark beamed.

"No Mistakes"

"I had a good run," Stenmark said. "I made no mistakes. I feel stronger."

Trailing Mahre by 1.3 seconds, Stenmark skied the 1,500-meter course with power, cutting through the 80 gates precisely. He clocked 41.17 seconds at the intermediate point and finished in 1:14.83.

Mahre's time at the intermediate point was 42.31, so he had lost 1.14 seconds of his lead. He

finished in 1:18.25, the second best run of the afternoon as nobody came close to Stenmark.

Still, Mahre tried to look on the bright side. "I made a couple of mistakes," he said, "but it's better than finishing fourth, as I've been doing."

As the photographers began taking pictures of the top finishers, Mahre put an arm around Stenmark's shoulders and said, "If not you, me. If not me, you." Stenmark, who speaks English, smiled in agreement.

No other member of the U.S. team ranked among the leaders. Cary Adgate finished 22d, Robert Hill 33d, Eric Wilson 40th and Greg Jones 44th. Pete Patterson and Steve Mahre fell on the first run. Geoff Bruce did not start the second run and Pete Dodge fell during it.

Bavarian Forest

They were not the only skiers to have problems today on the course outside this town in southwestern West Germany, deep in the Bavarian Forest so close to the border that if the course had been run in the opposite direction, the skiers would have finished in Czechoslovakia.

Of the 86 skiers who started the giant slalom, 51 finished both runs. Part of the problem was a heavy fog that obscured some of the morning run before it lifted. The fog resettled for the afternoon run, covering the course screens showed nothing but gray on some stretches. It would not have been surprising to hear reports of wolves roaming the dim edges of the course through the forest but no skiers were reported to be missing.

Men's Giant Slalom

1. Ingemar Stenmark	2:34.08
2. Phil Mahre	2:34.42
3. Andreas Wenzel	2:34.26
4. Jean-Luc Fournier	2:38.26
5. Klaus Heidegger	2:38.79
6. Bruno Nodtger	2:38.79
7. Peter Gros	2:38.79
8. Gustav Thoen	2:37.65
9. Hans Hinterseer	2:37.71
10. Bojan Križaj	2:37.73

Men's World Cup Standings

1. Ingemar Stenmark	123
2. Herbert Plank	70
3. Klaus Heidegger	58
4. Phil Mahre	58
5. Franz Klammer	43
6. Jean Béraud	30
7. Peter Wirthberger	25
8. Andreas Wenzel	24
9. Jean-Luc Fournier	22
10. Bojan Križaj and Piero Gros	21

Men's Slalom

1. Ingemar Stenmark	1:14.83
2. Phil Mahre	1:15.17
3. Andreas Wenzel	1:15.17
4. Jean-Luc Fournier	1:18.25
5. Klaus Heidegger	1:18.25
6. Bruno Nodtger	1:18.25
7. Peter Gros	1:18.25
8. Gustav Thoen	1:17.65
9. Hans Hinterseer	1:17.71
10. Bojan Križaj	1:17.73

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2. Phil Mahre	

At Napa Valley Tastings Quenching a Welcome

By Cynthia Gorney

NAPA VALLEY, Calif. (WP)—One Sunday not long ago, in the valley town where she has spent most of her life, Marilouise Kornell drove away from mass and spent half an hour trying to get across Main Street.

The traffic would not let up. Not a single break appeared in the bumper-to-bumper convoy of station wagons and motorcycles and Air Stream trailers. Mrs. Kornell, a third generation Napa Valley vintner, turned off her car engine and settled back to wait.

By the carload, by the bus, they were coming to taste wine. They had started at one end of the valley—a narrow swath of vineyards and wineries just northeast of San Francisco as lovely as any place in California—and it is likely that they were drinking their way to the other end. Last year about 2 million visitors funneled into Napa Valley to tour the wineries and sample their products, and for Mrs. Kornell and a number of other vintners, the whole thing is getting a little out of hand.

Last month, in a preliminary report to the Napa Valley Vintners Association, a group of wine makers made the apparently unprecedented suggestion that the wineries by charging admission fees or offering tours by appointment only.

Tourist Attraction

Somewhat, the report said, the visiting masses have to be cut back because what began as a congenial introduction to fine wines has developed into a tourist attraction of such proportions that it, if it keeps up, said association head Jack Davies, "it will ruin and destroy what everybody's coming to see."

The traffic jams are monumental. Cars sit for 20 minutes, spewing exhaust, while waiting for a chance to turn left onto a winding private road. Campers pull up onto private property, and picknickers plop down in vineyards.

And now, on land once cultivated with such reverence for tradi-

tion that only the hillside grapes—considered the best—were used for sacramental wine, Mrs. Kornell sometimes finds tags of garbage dumped off by drivers of motor homes.

A hundred years ago immigrants like Mrs. Kornell's Italian-Swiss grandfather found soil that would grow grapes and a lush cleft in the mountains that reminded them of Europe. They planted cuttings carried from the homeland and nurtured the grapes to wine.

The vineyards now are famous nationally for producing wines that impress even France, and locally for providing visitors with a now firmly established California tradition referred to as the Day in the Wine Country.

At its most discreet, this consists of touring a small winery, by appointment, and perhaps buying a case of particularly fine wine. There are variations, however. From the first big welcome sign to the last, a casual visitor can pull into a dozen hospitable wineries without ever straying far from the main road. The idea is to taste, but guzzlers abound.

No Pain

"People just come up here to get juice," a local bartender said. The Kornell champagne cellar is near the north end of the valley, and, as Mrs. Kornell's daughter, Paula, said, "You can always tell when they've started at the other end. They're feeling no pain."

The Napa Valley tastings had their beginnings in 1934, after prohibition had been repealed and celebrating the Napa Valley vintage, the Kornell family decided to reintroduce the public to their product by holding multi-course dinners that featured their wines. The vintner would explain: red with meat, white with fish, and so on.

The idea caught on. Wine drinking caught on. And Napa Valley was taken up in the great public embrace that now threatens to suffocate it.

"It presents kind of a paradox for us," said Nancy Berghorn, public relations manager for the Beringer Winery. Like many other valley vintners—including the Kornell champagne cellar—Beringer encourages interested visitors who seriously want to sample various kinds of wine.

"We would not be fulfilling our responsibility if we closed the doors," Miss Berghorn said. "We like the fact that the public can share in the wine business." But another Beringer employee added that the tastings can "turn into a real Wild West show—people are just scampering around for a free drink."

"They'll steal the hand-blown glasses," said a woman who well remembered several years she spent working with a major winery that features tastings. "They'll steal oil paintings right off the wall. They'll walk off with the antiques. They'll steal the flower arrangements. It's just incredible."

"I never cared to be stereotyped, but it's true that over the years, directors have tended to the archetypal good American—whether it's 'Mr. Roberts' or '12 Angry Men.' They think of me as representing goodness and the law."

Fonda: A 72-Year-Old Still Playing a Role

By Lon Tuck

WASHINGTON (WP)—The first time Henry Fonda tells you he doesn't live the glamorous life, you have your doubts.

Here he is in Washington, playing the role of a Supreme Court justice in yet another play, "First Monday in October." It is his 72nd year in the theater. And, at 72, he is one of those stars whose career continues unabated into old age. He admits that it is almost impossible for him to go anywhere unrecognized.

But after he talks awhile he makes a convincing case that for all that, his social life is intentionally uncomplicated. Except for his performances, Fonda plans to spend most of his 8-week run in Washington in his hotel suite, painting on the easel he has set up near the window, eating the food cooked by his wife, Shirley, and reading. He is now halfway through "Go East, Young Man," by William O. Douglas, the former justice after whom Fonda's role is modeled.

The party invitations roll in. Almost all are turned down because they interfere with his regimen.

On a recent day, he didn't plan to go out at all until curtain time. He got up at 10, had breakfast; at noon a film crew arrived to shoot a TV ad promoting the arts; at 1:30 he saw a reporter; at 4 he had lunch, followed by the nap that has been a 25-year ritual; a little after 7 he set off for the theater, where he can afford to be later than usual because he's wearing no makeup, in an effort to make himself look older. After the performance ended at 10 he returned to the suite for dinner, his main meal of the day. With luck, he says, he gets to sleep about 2 a.m.

The Reward

"These constraints are not difficult for me to cope with. They're designed to insure that on a normal work day I'm at my peak between 7:30 and 10 p.m. The only thing that worries me is that it's hard on Shirley. My reward for this schedule is the exhilaration of those hours on the stage—the greatest sensation that can happen to someone in this profession." Meanwhile, Shirley, a cheerful person who is 30 years his junior and has been his wife for 11 years, "misses out on the reward and gets almost no social life either."

Fonda is fond that best for his hearing aides, which he has worn for about a month, he doesn't look greatly different from the way he looked 10 years ago. "I'm aware of that," he says. "I've been very lucky. It's something I inherited from my ancestry—a tall lean figure and an honest face."

Critics like to call the Fonda style "an American archetype and that face, and that hair, those 'baby blues,' is one of the keys to what they mean."

"I've never understood that word 'arche-



Henry Fonda: "I've been very lucky."

type," he says, and then proceeds to define it. "I never cared to be stereotyped, but it's true that over the years directors have tended to the archetypal good American—whether it's 'Mr. Roberts' or '12 Angry Men.' They think of me as representing goodness and the law. I've even played the president twice."

He points even to a Sergio Leone vehicle, the spaghetti Western "Once Upon a Time in the West," in which he was used as a surprise villain "in a kind of O. Henry effect that's meant to shock people and make them say, 'My God, that's Henry Fonda.'"

Sex Symbols

Fonda grants that his enduring appeal is in part physical, but he argues that there is a distinction between his persona and "the romantic sex symbols like Tyrone Power earlier or Bob Redford today—that's that keeps them from being fine actors. You saw it in 'All the President's Men,' where Redford was a romantic but Dustin Hoffman was just a good actor. In my case, I don't think sex is it at all. I would prefer to think that audiences like the acting, rather than that some are having dreams about holding my hand."

Fonda also doubts that he could have endured the cortege of "hairsdressers, bodyguards, valets and an on" that often surrounds such figures. "I'm not sure that if that had been the case I could not have gotten out of the business. You know, I

don't even have a secretary. I couldn't live that way."

As he has gotten older he has found the movies offer him few substantial roles, and because he abhors the notion of retirement he has returned to the stage. "Frankly, I always preferred the stage. There's nothing more satisfying than taking a character and developing him from beginning to end. In the movies, everything is done in such fragments that the experience is lost. Also, in recent years I've been awfully lucky to come upon scripts like 'First Monday in October' and 'Darrow,' which just arrived in the mail one day from a producer I'd never even heard of."

"I think it's my love for theater that keeps me going back and forth," he says. "But I couldn't write a book about it or tell my secrets on how to do it. Maybe the right answer is one of the justice's lines in the play, 'It ain't how good you are, it's how long you last.'"

One consequence of professional longevity is that when Fonda receives the American Film Institute's Life Achievement Award in March he will be the first honored with his career still going full steam.

Ceremony

He says he dreads the nationally televised ceremony. "I try not to think about it. It's just embarrassing to go up there and receive an award. I don't think I'll make a speech. I want to have seated at my table all my children, my four grandchildren, my sister from Omaha and all their wives and husbands, and I'm just going to yell to them and say 'That's the best thing that's happened to me in 72 years.'"

Another problem facing Fonda is how he and co-star Jane Alexander will respond to increasing pressures to take "First Monday in October" to Broadway next fall. Originally it was meant for Washington alone, but audiences are enthusiastic, and the producers would like a New York run. Neither star could schedule it before fall.

"It's a fine play for Washington," says Fonda. "But I've got doubts that it would do as well in New York. Certain lines just wouldn't register."

Playwrights Robert E. Lee and Jerome Lawrence have gone off to make some changes in an effort to overcome these worries. Fonda says, "I think we're going to have to wait for the end of the run and see how we feel."

For the spring, at least, Fonda plans to return to his West Coast home (there's another one in New York) and relax. "Shirley deserves it and I need it."

The interlude in California, he says, will be low key. "I want to get back to my eight dogs, two cats, and several hundred thousand bees," says Fonda, "and also, I think I'm going to plant in my organic garden."

PEOPLE: New York's New Mayor Wins One by a Nose

There is room, in this uncertain world, for an incredible number of people who are certain about things. But even the witty, broadly knowledgeable author of this column heard never, until this moment, head of a specialist in noses. His name? Mark Traylor, of New York City, and he has just released his list of the most splendid noses of the past twelve months. At the very tip of the list is New York City Mayor Edward Koch ("most impressive, a genuine nose"). Others: Anwar Sadat ("an aristocratic but friendly nose"), Princess Anne ("haughty"), Telly Savalas ("strong but sexy"), Diane Keaton ("prettiest"), and Rosalynn Carter ("implying, inquiring, a nose that smiles"). Traylor feels strongly about noses: "The nose is more than just for breathing. It can add dignity, strength and humor to the face." Makes scents to us.



Mayor Edward Koch... a genuine nose

And speaking of Hissomner, Koch, a bachelor, has decided he loves his Greenwich Village apartment more than the palatial Gracie Mansion, the traditional home of New York mayors. And so, while he'll use the mansion for official entertaining and meetings, he's decided that the Village is where he belongs. "My home is right here," he said, sitting in his Washington Place flat. "It's a nice three rooms and I know where everything is. Gracie Mansion's nice, but I rattle around there." So far, he added, he's found three bedrooms, two living rooms, one dining room and a very large kitchen, but he hasn't yet needed around in the public rooms added to the house in 1966.

Anybody out there still remembers William F. Miller? Not a name to linger long in memory, but he was in fact president of the United States for two years (he became the nation's 13th prez after the death in 1850 of Zachary Taylor) and each year, in Buffalo, N.Y., a small group of enthusiasts gathers to mark his birthday. Highlighting the 178th anniversary of Miller's birth was a speech by Prof. Richard Ellis, who reported to about 30 fans that Miller was responsible for the Compromise of 1850. For further information on the Compromise of 1850, check with Bart Anderson, who is not locatable at the moment.

Married over the weekend was Olga Korbut, the tiny Russian gymnast who started in the 1972 Olympics. Miss Korbut, 21, became the bride of Leonid Bortkevich, 28, who is a leading rock vocalist in the Soviet Union. The ceremony was attended by about 100 persons, including members of the Pagan (Pagan's rock group) and took place in Minsk.

Evel Knievel, now serving a six-month sentence for assault in Los Angeles County Jail, is in trouble again. Evel's on a work-tough program and on Friday failed to turn up to spend the night in prison. A friend brought him in a few hours later and Knievel was booked on a charge of escaping from the jail. Why was he late? "This is what he told his probation officer, before deciding to return: 'I'm upset, man. I've been looking at the news on two chan-

nels and I don't dig it. I'm living the country until it strangles itself out.' Knievel's public man said Evel "was very over what he considers to be breakdown of moral fiber in country." See what waste television news can do to a

If any Peopledreaders want serve a term as mayor of Iowa, Dennis Selk probably would be happy to out. After nearly two months trying to turn down the job, his look over as mayor from Schaben. In last November's election, Dennis won 23 write-ins to Dan's 18, but neither wanted post. Aspiring mayors, he said, want to be elected "because of the complaining you have listen to."

Jerry Clark, 35, teaches at an Ann Arbor, Mich., community school, and she believes personal relationships with students. So personal, in that Miss Clark has now charged with unprofessional conduct after kissing one of her students. The Ann Arbor board education alleges that she kissed a 17-year-old student at a 30-minute last summer. At the time, the student reportedly sitting on the floor, naked as for a blanket. Miss Clark tends that all her relations with her students are very sonal and that it is not up for her to have physical contact with them.

In Nashua, N.H., Russian is something of an issue. Thomaler, a school board member, says he will boycott inauguration ceremonies because music by Tchaikovsky and Glinka is being played, and he accuses their music of "ruining the rule Russia." Thomaler is a member of the John Birch Society.

Robert Redford and Bar Streisand were named the most popular film stars of 1977—both for the third time—on the basis of a survey conducted by the Hollywood Foreign Press Association. Redford topped the list in 1974 and 1976. Miss Streisand headed it in 1970 and 1974. A survey is based principally on office receipts.

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